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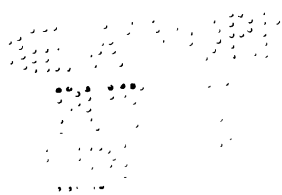

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LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE IN PRE-HISTORIC TIMES.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

WE have met together to open the Winter Session of our Society, which has, I am glad to say, shown signs of the most vigorous growth. The young plant has shot its roots downwards, and raised its head upwards, and promises to become worthy of those two great historic counties from which it derives nourishment.

In bringing this about, your President feels, alas, that from the pressure of many avocations he has not been able to contribute what he hoped and what he wished. I feel, however, sure of obtaining absolution from those who know that it was not from want of will but from want of opportunity that I have been so little in my place during the last year.

In opening this session I propose to place before you an outline of Lancashire and Cheshire in the pre-historic times—in that remote and ill-defined period which separates the earliest records of this district from the remote pleistocene age, during which the greater portion of it was sunk deep beneath the waters of the berg-laden glacial sea.*

* For definitions and details connected with the pre-historic period, see my work on *Early Man in Britain.*

I shall begin with the results obtained from the examination of the older peat-mosses, and, after bringing together those based upon discoveries of implements of polished stone, bronze, and iron, end by handing over my narrative to the historian.

The physical geography of Lancashire and Cheshire at the beginning of the pre-historic age was profoundly different from that of the present day, even when we leave out of account the influence of man in remodelling its surface. The land extended to a considerable distance westward over the area now covered by the sand banks and shallows of the Irish sea. Fragments of the surface of this ancient extension of the land are to be seen between high and low water-mark at many places between the estuary of the Dee and the hills of the Lake district. Between Fleetwood and Blackpool, for example, after a heavy storm has swept away the covering of sand, this land-surface is revealed extending down to beneath low-water, strewn with trunks of trees, lying nearly parallel to one another, with their heads pointing eastwards and their torn-up roots pointing westwards in the direction of the prevalent winds by which they have been blown down. The soil beneath is traversed in every direction by their roots, and the stumps of many of them are still in the position in which they grew. In some cases, as, for example, near Rossall, the stumps of Scotch firs stand erect, surrounded by a vegetable accumulation, in which numerous cones, dropped from their branches, are embedded. In the decayed moss around are the little bright seeds of the vetch. There can, in my opinion, be no reasonable doubt that a forest grew in this submerged area, and that it formed part of the pre-historic forest which then extended seawards from the present coast-line in Cardigan Bay, in the estuary of the Severn, in various

points on the coast of Devonshire, in Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and Sussex, in Kent, the estuary of the Thames, and the east coast of England.

Sir Henry de la Bèche considers that this forest on the coast of Somersetshire has been submerged to an extent to a depth of ten fathoms. We may accept this as the approximate seaward extension of this forest in this district, and take the ten-fathom line to indicate the ancient coast-line.

The land at this time then stood some sixty feet higher than it does now; it was covered with a dense forest composed mainly of oak and ash and yew and Scotch firs, with an undergrowth of hazels. Willows and alders marked the swamps and the courses of the streams. On the shore near Fleetwood, the prevalent heavy dark green of the yew and of the Scotch fir was relieved by the light green and the silvery bark of the graceful birch. Here and there were tracts of pasture, affording sustenance to the deer, horses, and wild oxen, and swamps due to some extent to the dams constructed by the beavers. Wild animals were abundant in the forests and woodlands extending from the Pennine Chain to the Irish Sea. Herds of gigantic uri, the ancestor of the larger breeds of domestic cattle, dwelt on the sites of Liverpool and Preston, and the stag was abundant in the area now covered by the Irish Sea, between the mouth of the Dee and the hills of the Lake District. The brown bear inhabited the spot where now ships from various parts of the world discharge their cargoes at Liverpool. These are but a few of the wild animals. In these forests, in other parts of Britain, were wild boars, horses, roes and stags, the wolf, the fox, and the badger. The otters pursued their finny prey in the streams; the reindeer and the true elk lived in Scotland, and ranged as far south as the valley of the Thames. The Irish elk was still living in Ireland, in the Isle of Man, in Scotland, and

in Berkshire, and is the only mammal which has become extinct since the close of the pleistocene age.

Such as this is the outline of the condition of things at the time when neolithic man first made his appearance in the British Isles, bringing with him from the far east his flocks, his herds, his wheat, introducing the arts of husbandry, of spinning, weaving, and mining, and leaving behind proof that he lived in these forests, by the remains of the domestic animals which he introduced, and by the implements which he used. The remains, for example, of the sheep, the goat, and the Celtic shorthorn, *Bos longifrons*, discovered in the submerged forest of Barnstaple, in association with flint flakes, proved the presence of the animals introduced by neolithic man as well as that of man himself. I have found flint flakes in the submerged forest of the estuary of the Severn, and the hog and the goat and the horse have been found in the forests underlying Torbay in Devonshire, and in many other places, and very generally along with animals aboriginally wild. In all probability they escaped from the care of men and reverted to a wild state.

The presence of man in the neolithic age in Lancashire and Cheshire is founded principally upon the discovery of isolated implements, such as the polished stone celt found near Pendle, and the large polished celts found in North Lancashire. The flint flakes and flint arrow-heads found scattered over the surface may be either neolithic or of later date. It is obvious that the neolithic woodsman was hard at work in the forests, and that in the neolithic age clearings were being made in which the husbandman could exercise his art. The wedge-shaped celt of polished stone, so rightly taken as the emblem of the neolithic civilization, has been discovered, with its wooden handle, in Ehenside Tarn, Cumberland; and we have to thank Mr. R. D. Darbishire

for knowledge of the exact form of the axe in use at this time in Britain. It consisted of a stone wedge let into a wooden club, and is identical in form with those used by the neolithic woodsmen in Brittany and in Switzerland.

It is to be hoped that the scanty records of the neolithic age in this district will be largely increased by the attention given to isolated finds by our Society.

The woodsman was very busy in the bronze age in our district, and the wedge-shaped celt, the palstave, and the socketed celt have been repeatedly met with, as, for instance, in the neighbourhood of Warrington, Preston, and Furness. In the bronze age, the art of working wood was more highly developed in Europe generally than in neolithic times. That this development reached Lancashire is proved by the bronze chisel found in the Kirkhead Cave, near Ulverston. There is every reason to conclude that the clearings in the forest, small in the neolithic age, were far larger in the age of bronze in this district. It may be concluded from the numerous articles found at Winwick that that place was the site of a village in the bronze age. The numerous tumuli, however, on the hills of Derbyshire prove that the main mass of the population lived on the Pennine Chain. The bronze-folk were in the habit for the most part of burning their dead along with various articles in daily use, and placing the ashes in an urn, over which they raised a mound of earth or a heap of stones. They were also acquainted with the bronze weapons in Europe at the time,—with the bronze dagger (Lancaster Moor, Winwick, Wilmslow), the bronze socketed spear (Winmarleigh, Cuerdale near Preston, and Broxton south of Chester), the bronze rapier (found in 1878 in the Dutton cutting in the valley of the Weaver, and for the examination of which I am indebted to Mr. W. Kirkman. It

measures twenty-three inches in length, and in pattern and form closely resembles fig. 313 of Dr. Evans' *Ancient Bronze Implements*).

Most of the perforated stone hammers found in this district probably are not of earlier date than the age of bronze. That they were used in the bronze age is proved by the discovery of a stone hammer along with bronze articles at Winwick.

The third and the last phase of pre-historic civilization—pre-historic iron age—has left but scant traces in the archæological literature of this district. The discovery however of a bronze late Celtic torque at Mow Road, Rochdale, proves that it was not altogether unknown; and there can be no reasonable doubt that the same degree of civilization, marked by the remains discovered in Yorkshire, extended also over the Lancashire and Cheshire plain, and that when the Roman legions arrived on the banks of the Dee, and took possession of the valley of the Ribble, the plain of Lancashire and Cheshire presented a very different aspect to that virgin forest into which the neolithic hunter first penetrated in search of game in the beginning of the pre-historic age.

The date of the submergence of the low-lying portions of the forest beneath the sea is unknown. It probably took place before the introduction of bronze into this country.

I have attempted in this scanty outline to convey an idea not so much of what we know of this remote period as what we do not know. I wish to point out the gaps in our knowledge which may reasonably be expected to be filled up in the future by the labours of this and of other societies. In the neolithic age we find the starting point, not merely of British ethnology but of British civilization. The very arts to which this district owes its present

position—spinning, mining, boat building—were introduced into this country from the continent in the neolithic age. It is surely a task well worthy of our attention, to accumulate materials which may be ultimately used to paint a true picture of the history of human progress in this district from the neolithic age to the dawn of history.

See Dr. Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements*, 1873, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 1881, for most of the references to neolithic and bronze implements mentioned in this address.

THE NEOLITHIC MEN OF LANCASHIRE AND THOSE OF BRITTANY CONSIDERED AND COMPARED.

BY H. COLLEY MARCH, M.D.

ONCE upon a time it would have been thought proper, in speaking of early man, to have gone back to the creation of the world, which was supposed to have been accomplished in the short space of one week.

Geological discovery has long since blown away such notions as by a breath; and now that the famous induction of Darwin has been established beyond all reasonable dispute, the belief that man was produced on a Friday, about six thousand, or, as some were bold enough to say, about eight thousand years ago, is one that has also fallen into the limbo of absurdities.

No student of the doctrine of descent has the slightest doubt of the proposition that animals like man and the horse, who are both, geologically speaking, recently evolved species of the mammalian class, have yet lived upon the earth during a vast number of years. For this, indeed, is an inevitable corollary, a logical deduction from Darwinism; and when a law has been once ascertained, to accept all its legitimate consequences is an act of loyalty to truth and a duty we owe to reason.

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FLINT IMPLEMENTS OF EAST LANCASHIRE.

The earliest traces of man in this country are found in such association as to show that he belonged to a tropical fauna that dwelt in the valley of the Thames at a time when the river flowed northwards along a plain now occupied by the German Ocean.

Osseous remains of the hippopotamus and the lion are found in apposition with human relics, undisturbed by water or weather, in a deposit entirely free from erratics. Ice-borne boulders and the wandered pebbles of the drift came long afterwards. But of what do these traces of early man consist? Of his bones, tombs, or dwellings? Nothing of the kind has been found. There is left only the ineffaceable work of his tireless hands. He had no knowledge of metals, and for a material of which to make cutting and scraping implements he had recourse chiefly to flint, the name by which we recognise those silicious nodules that are native only to chalk deposits.

Wrought flints are usually and broadly divided into two classes: palæolithic, or very ancient flints, and neolithic, or less ancient flints. Multitudes of these very ancient implements have been found in old river gravels, mostly between three and four hundred feet above the present level of the streams. But the actual "palæolithic floor" has in some cases been discovered. By a palæolithic floor is meant the very ground on which these ancient tool-wrights sat, the very site on which they made their weapons. Such a floor is known by finding numerous fresh-looking flakes and chips. Gathering such as these together, Mr. Flaxman Spurrell has been able, in several instances, to build a flint nodule up again with the fragments that had been struck off in the manufacture of a spoilt implement, and he has furnished some interesting examples of his success to the Owens College Museum.

The flint flakes I show now were removed with my own

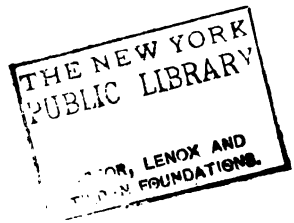
hands from a palæolithic floor, in a stratum free from erratics, in association with bones of the lion, under an accumulation of twenty feet of sand and gravel, of which some of the upper beds exhibited unmistakable signs of glacial action. And Mr. Worthington Smith has lately discovered a palæolithic floor at the north-east of London, which is beneath the strata that correspond to the last geological period of great cold.

There is a striking difference between a typical palæolithic and a typical neolithic implement—the one large, rude, unfitted for hafting, often having a surface weathered and waterworn; the other small, neat, formed for use with a handle of wood or horn, and with a superficial appearance much less ancient.

But the oldest equally with the most recent bear indubitable evidence of intelligent workmanship—a shape suited for a definite purpose, obtained by striking from a nodule of flint a number of fragments, each of which presents the characteristic conchoidal fracture and the well-known bulb of concussion, presenting altogether a combination of qualities inimitable by any such forces as those of glacial or fluvial action.

Neolithic flints have sometimes been called "surface flints," which is an unfortunate designation, since the oldest flints of all may easily be denuded out, and found subaërially like any others. It remains true, however, that neolithic flints, very numerous as the relics of post-glacial man, are frequently met with on the surface, either turned up by the plough or laid bare by frost and rain.

We have seen that the coast site of the palæolithic floor has been defined, and I have been able to ascertain with precision the true floor of the neolithic flints of East Lancashire, as well as that of the neolithic flints of South-west Brittany. It is interesting to compare these two districts,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BROWN SUB-SOIL.
5 INCHES.
YELLOW SAND
ON
YOREDALE SHALE.

[illegible] causes, as they are both far removed [illegible]
formation, difficulties found in dealing with [illegible]
there either by glacial agency or by man.

I.

In the case of East Lancashire the [illegible]
over a varying depth of from one to ten [illegible]

The diagram shows a spot on the slope [illegible]
where careful excavations were made, [illegible]
parts of the peat had a distinct formation [illegible]
to separate this upper layer of peat and [illegible]
were cut off with the utmost facility [illegible]
the underlying stratum of [illegible] fern [illegible]
the ancient grey subsoil, full of [illegible] of
implements, some of which were [illegible] and [illegible] in
diameter. This layer was [illegible] found [illegible]
position of heather and moss such [illegible]
moors, bearing an evidently [illegible]
and still scarcely covered by grass and [illegible]

On this grassy, open slope, facing [illegible]
winds from the east wind, lived a neolithic [illegible] of
ancient Lancashire. Here he [illegible] his fire, struck
light with flint and iron pyrites. Here he kept his stone
hammers, his stores of skilfully [illegible] and
curiously [illegible] and [illegible] for
such as his body. Here he made [illegible]
similar to many depicted on the [illegible]
stood between his knees or which [illegible]
the raw material of his [illegible] was
worked, fell into the chippings, [illegible] weapons
and the useless cores such as [illegible] had
cast from his hand and now lie in their [illegible]

There is reason to believe that he constructed for himself
a rude hut of sandstone, since many [illegible] have been [illegible]

because, as they are both far removed from any chalk formation, all flints found in them must have been brought there either by glacial agency or by man.

I.

In the case of East Lancashire the neolithic floor is found under a varying depth of from one to ten feet of peat.

The diagram shows a spot on the slope of a conical hill, where careful excavations were made, and where the lower part of the peat had a distinct intermixture of clay. In using the spade this upper layer of peat and peaty clay always came off with the utmost cleanness and definiteness from an underlying stratum of from four to six inches of a brownish grey subsoil, full of carbonaceous markings of rootlets, some of which were an inch and a half in diameter. This layer was not formed by the decomposition of heather and moss such as now grow on the moors, leaving an entirely black residue, but was evidently a soil formerly covered by grass and by brushwood.

On this grass, on a slope facing the south, screened by bushes from the east wind, lived a neolithic tool-wright of ancient Lancashire. Here he kindled his fire, striking a light with flint and iron-pyrites. Here he kept his stone hammers, his store of silicious nodules, his ornaments and curiosities, and the hæmatite or reddle with which he stained his body. Here he made his manifold implements, sitting, we may suppose, on the ground, with a block of wood between his knees on which to place the flint pebble, the raw material of his manufacture. Around him as he worked, fell minute chippings, larger flakes, spoilt weapons, and the useless core itself; while sometimes a finished tool escaped from his hand and was lost in the thick grass.

There is reason to believe that he constructed for himself a rude hut of sandstone, since many flints have been found

six or seven inches deep in a sandstone rubble, all levelled and crumbled through lapse of ages, and concealed by a varying thickness of peat.

The most remarkable and characteristic part of his workmanship lay in the production of a number of minute implements, used, probably, for boring eyes in bone needles, for engraving patterns on shafts and handles, and perhaps for tattooing.

Tools of flint so diminutive as these, some of which are only a quarter of an inch long, have, I believe, been found in no other part of the world. But they made other implements in great variety—knives, scrapers (both hafted scrapers and thumbstones, some of the latter being very small), arrow-tips, spear-tips, and, as I think, fish-throttles.

Not one of the implements is polished, and there is no trace of the local manufacture of barbed arrow-heads. Neither is there any sign of pottery, or of a knowledge of spinning. We may believe, too, that these early neolithic men were ignorant of agriculture, that they lived by the chase, and that they clothed themselves in skins as a protection against a severe climate. We may likewise infer, from the prevailing size and obvious intention of their implements, that these men were small of limb and low of stature, and that their tastes were somewhat artistic. Their high antiquity is indicated by the general rudeness of their workmanship; by their floor having had a vegetation entirely different from that of to-day; by the overlying stratum of peat intermingled with clay, on the summit of conical hills, in conjunction with the fact that clay is always deposited in still water; and by the entire absence of bones, not only of themselves, but of the animals on which they fed.

It may be noticed here that all the neolithic stations in

this district, hitherto observed, occupy defensive positions on rounded eminences, of an altitude of often more and seldom less than one thousand feet.

Further light is thrown on the condition of this race by considering the *material* of which their implements were made. Their hammers were pebbles—of quartzite, of quartz, of chert, and even of sandstone—*all from the drift.*

The cores are always small; the flint is often of very poor quality, and the nodules, when an external surface can be found, are seen to be, in most cases, unmistakably waterworn.

It is important to observe in addition that cores, flakes, and tools of *chert*, a silicious stone, much inferior to flint, are found abundantly in the *upper portion of the implement stratum*, and sparingly, if at all, in the lower.

These facts show very conclusively that there was no trade in flint between East Lancashire and the chalk districts, of which the nearest is Flamborough Head. If the flint had been obtained from the chalk, only large and good pieces would have been brought, and their external surface would be unrolled. But the nodules are, as a rule, small and bad and water-worn; while exceptional cases correspond with the exceptional fact that large pieces of unrolled flint are to be found in Lancashire boulder-clay. The neolithic men we are considering *obtained their silicious material from the drift of the neighbourhood*, and as drift flint was gradually used up it became necessary to resort to drift chert. How was it that these flint-workers of East Lancashire were without access to the chalk districts?

Besides the implements I have described as characteristic of, and as manufactured in, this part of the county, there have been found a few beautifully made arrow-heads and one large, polished celt; but not only is there no sign that these tools were *made* on our hills, the kind of workman-

ship and even the appearance of the flint itself, as displayed in some of these splendid weapons, indicate that they were brought hither by another and a more skilful race.

The tribes who clustered on the high grounds of the Lancashire and Yorkshire ridge seem never to have passed into the polished-stone period, still less into that of metals. They were cut off from the chalk districts, and were compelled to utilise the silicious material of the drift.

By what means were they thus isolated? There are two possible explanations: the action of natural forces, or the operation of an invading enemy.

If by natural forces, it could have been only of one kind. If we look at Mr. Hull's map of the greatest submergence of Britain in post-glacial times, a careful collation of the districts in which rude neolithic flints, at all resembling these, have been found, corresponds pretty exactly with those parts of our country that then constituted a British archipelago. So that we may ask ourselves, were the rude stone-workers of our hills the feeble survivors of mesolithic interglacial man, and were they overrun and exterminated by the stronger neolithic race who brought with them their perfect arrow-heads and their polished battle-axes?

Or is it not more probable that the antecedent people, the early neolithic tribes we are still considering, inhabited the whole surface of this country as we know it; that they were, by the invasion of a later neolithic race, pushed gradually back from the lowlands to the hills; and that they were then shut off, by a keen military strategy, from all flint-producing chalk districts? Confined to these bleak moors, did they from time to time sweep down on their invaders to be assailed themselves in turn; and did they at last perish utterly before the foe?

In either case the facts are accounted for.

But while my proof of the isolation of the early neolithic men of Lancashire has been fully admitted, doubt has been thrown on the explanation, which has been thought to be found rather in their extreme poverty, by reason of which they were unable to purchase flint from hypothetical traders, and were thus compelled to make their implements from pebbles of the drift.

But this suggestion cannot be sustained. In the first place there is no evidence of their poverty; for to say that they were poor because they used bad flint, and that they used bad flint because they were poor, is to reason in a circle, and by all logicians a circular argument is held in abhorrence.

Of course, in those days, purchases were made, not by money, but by barter; and it has already been shown that this isolated race had abundant means of entering into such a trade, had such a trade then existed. They possessed multitudes of minute implements, of knives and of thumb-stones of their own workmanship. Many of their skin-scrapers bear marks of considerable use, and afford proof that they made articles of clothing which they would certainly have been willing to exchange for nodules of flint. They were not, then, poor. But had they been poor, to the direst degree, how should that have isolated them? Poverty lends a man legs. These people were not agriculturists, tied to a few acres of ground; they were hunters, free to roam where they would, as the habit of hunters is. And we can have little doubt that game was plentiful enough in their days, on the Yorkshire Wolds, between the Pennine Chain and the German Sea. It would not have taken a man long—the pursuit of game would have helped him—to walk from Saddleworth to Flamborough Head, where abundance of flint of the best kind could have been gathered at pleasure. Far more time

would have been required for a hunter, abandoning his natural occupation, to search painfully in the drift for scattered silicious pebbles.

It is clear, then, that these early neolithic men of the Lancashire hills, though they had material for barter, had no opportunity of trade; and that, though they lived by the chase in a country full of game, they were unable to traverse the few score miles that intervened between their sorest need and its easiest and amplest supply. Such isolation must have been imposed on them either by the action of some force of nature or by the strategy of an investing enemy.

In the latter case we may be permitted to surmise that the earlier and ruder race were the ancestors of the Basques, and that their victorious invaders were the neolithic Dolmen-builders, the early Celts.

II.

In passing to Brittany, we find something very similar, and something very different. Instead of the flints being altogether what I have described—small, rude, unpolished—we find relics of every period of the stone age; and these, through the accidents of time, are to be met with in present association on the surface of the soil.

I think I am able to show some true palæolithic flakes, that I found lying on the bare places of South Brittany.

Here, also, are a number of neolithic flakes struck off by men who, for some reason, were shut out from chalk districts, like our British precursors, and who made their implements from pebbles of the drift. At the extremity of a remote peninsula of the Morbihan, I found an immense store of flint nodules, from three to four inches and more in length, all waterworn, that had apparently been gathered from the drift by intelligent selection, presumably for barter.

That the neolithic tool-wrights of this part of Brittany were not abundantly supplied with flint is shown by the small and bad pieces which they wrought, as well as by their frequent recourse to inferior kinds of stone.

Chert, so plentiful in Lancashire drift, seems to be entirely absent from that of South Brittany; but, on the other hand, quartz is native to the soil. It is very easy to recognise an artificially chipped flint; and chert shows, though less readily, traces of human handicraft. But it is often extremely difficult to speak with confidence of the work of man on a stone like quartz.

I show, however, a number of quartzite flakes that were undoubtedly produced by well-directed blows, and some of these productions are implements.

But Brittany is chiefly remarkable for what have been called Druidical Remains; in other words, megolithic monuments; the monolith, or standing-stone; the dolmen, flat-stone, or grotto; the galgal, or stone mound; the cromlech, or stone circle; all of sepulchral or cenotaphic meaning, and all pre-eminent signs of late neolithic man.

As he spread gradually over regions from which glaciers or glacial waters had receded, he must have been astonished at the spectacle that met his view. Multitudes of boulders strewing the soil, and enormous fragments of rock lying in every conceivable position. It needed less effort, perhaps, than we are ready to imagine to set up on end these masses of stone, or even to remove them from a lower to a higher level. Some of the hill tribes of India still erect big stones as memorials; and recently a mass of rock weighing twenty tons was carried up a high hill in the course of a few hours. The ponderous block was enclosed in a wooden framework so arranged that a large number of men could *lift all at once*, and in this simple way it was borne to a height of four thousand feet.

Mr. John Rae says that the Eskimo, where the country is hilly and rocky, delight in putting up stones of very considerable size. And in the Pentateuch, which contains many indications of a stone age, we read of Gilgals, or stone circles, and of the setting up of stones of memorial, or monoliths.

The gigantic tombs that late neolithic man constructed served also for the successive sepulchres of races later still.

Spear-heads of iron have been found within the sacred circle of Stonehenge; and we are able to understand that if a Saxon chief fought and fell on Salisbury Plain, his comrades would naturally bury him in a cromlech already hoary with antiquity.

In the tumuli of Brittany many polished axes of jade, fibrolite, and diorite occur with early interments, and bronze, iron, and even Roman relics with recent ones. In the Butte de César, from the summit of which the great general is supposed to have witnessed the fight on the Morbihan between his galleys and the fleet of the Veneti, a tribe whose name survives in that of the town called Vannes, were discovered one hundred and four splendid stone axes and nine or ten turquoise pendants. Besides these were a crystal of quartz and three flint flakes, doubtless placed in the tomb from some superstitious regard. Lastly, there were found fragments of Roman pottery and glass, and coins of the Higher Empire.

As a further example of what I have called superstitious regard, I may mention that in two tumuli (one, Petit Mont, at the end of a long, barren peninsula, and the other, Gavr' Inis, on a small island; in both instances far from agricultural operations) I found pieces of chalk left unnoticed by French explorers.

Most of these wonderful tombs have been rummaged and ruined by local archæologists, but their splendid finds are

kept in a museum at Vannes, where I saw several magnificent flint knives, or flakes, from nine to ten inches in length, as well as the actual core from which they had been struck, which reveals the method by which flint-workers were able to secure that long flakes should not break off incompletely, but that the fracture should be compelled to run along the whole extent of a very large nodule.

It was easy to ascertain the neolithic floor in one spot of South Brittany. It lay almost on the granite of the district, from which it was separated only by a thin stratum of loose brown subsoil, evidently the result of the decomposition of grass; and it was covered by a similar soil to the depth of from ten to twenty inches, on the surface of which grows the grass of to-day.

On this floor were found knives, thumbstones, weapon-tips, and scrapers, as well as chips and cores. But a more interesting discovery was that of a multitude of fragments of a rude pottery composed of clay mixed with coarse sand. This must have been a very porous material; but the surface seems to have been coated with a kind of bitumen, which would render the vessel water-tight.

That the pottery was made on the spot seems likely from the finding, *in situ*, a mass of clay, kneaded by the potter's hand and bearing marks of his fingers, which, if they are not those of a woman or a child, must have belonged to an individual of a small race of men.

Here, too, were found pieces of charcoal, and fragments of burnt bone, and pebbles probably deemed precious.

The presence of pottery is a striking fact when contrasted with its absence from the Lancashire hills. Long flakes or knives, on the other hand, would appear to be scarce, and I found no minute implements, unless two I show deserve the name. They were found on the neolithic floor.

There is a close resemblance between the thumbstones and skin-dressers of Brittany and those of Lancashire; but I found several scrapers of a form quite different from any hitherto met with in this neighbourhood, whose purpose was obviously to smooth down slender shafts of bone or wood.

As a matter of course the hammer-stones of the two countries are similar; but of so-called strike-a-lights, which are common in France, I have found no example at home.

And, lastly, specimens of the latest development of the stone age may be picked up here as well as there, in the shape of gun-flints.

At the close of this review of the likeness and the unlikeness between the silicious implements of Britain and of Brittany, the impression left on my own mind is that the early neolithic men, that I believe to have been isolated and exterminated in Lancashire, belonged to the same race that was for a time isolated though not exterminated in Western France; that while the former perished, the latter lived on by the side of their late neolithic conquerors, whose higher skill and more intelligent methods they slowly acquired; and that the introduction of metals was at last gradually accomplished.

THE BLACK-LETTER BALLADS IN THE FREE REFERENCE LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

BY ROBERT LANGTON, F.R. HIST. SOC.

THE following notes have been made from a careful examination of the two volumes of Black-letter Ballads lately purchased by the Free Libraries Committee.

I will not on this occasion go into the relative scarcity of these ballads, but may reserve that for another occasion. My object is to indicate the chief points of general interest in this collection, and especially as to the curious old woodcuts used as embellishments. As a rule the engravings have nothing whatever to do with the subject matter of the ballad, and in this respect the modern printers of songs and ballads resemble their predecessors of two and three centuries back. A glance at the collections occasionally to be seen displayed for sale at our street corners, the production of some local Catnach, will convince any one of the truth of this assertion.

It is a curious fact in the history of printing in this country, that what is known as the black-letter or old English type continued to be used in ballads down to the close of the seventeenth century; and some of the dated ballads in this collection prove this beyond doubt. This seems at first sight inexplicable, but the true reason why

the ballad printers continued to use the black-letter, after it was supplanted by the Roman letter for all purposes but the printing of legal forms and proclamations, is simply this,—the type was the worn-out plant from the large printing offices; and being cheap, and fit for nothing else, was eagerly bought up by those whose business it was to produce these broadsides, and to produce them at a low price.

Numbers of these printers were to be found in the neighbourhood of Snow Hill, Giltspur Street, and the adjacent Old Bailey, and that appears to have been the centre of activity in the printing of all sorts of broadsides, ballads, and last dying speeches, for more than two hundred years. To return to the engravings: you will find there are only

perhaps half a dozen of these ballads in the whole collection for which the illustrations seem to have been specially prepared.

Many of the woodcuts are of sixteenth and even fifteenth century work, and it is most interesting to note how the earliest of these engravings are almost uniformly the best as works of art.

Several of the best of these illustrations are Bible subjects, and have been used by our earlier English printers over and over again; and I am much mistaken if two or three of the earliest of these Bible pictures (see specimen) have not been used originally in block-books such as the *Biblia Pauperum.*

There are in this collection seven or eight portraits of Queen Elizabeth, some of them much worn, but still showing evidence of having been originally good. There are also two portraits of Charles the First, and one of Charles the Second when a young man.

I will now note a few of the more interesting ballads, and will give the folios on which they are to be found, beginning with the first volume.

VOLUME I.

Folio 1. "The Siege of Newcastle." The illustration is an old Bible cut, representing a castle and walled town, and a conflict going on in the foreground. Three holes have been pierced through the block, in which, in type, are printed the words "Newcastle" over the town, and "Scots" and "English" over the contending armies.

Folio 3. "The North Country Lass," in which the scene is laid at Wakefield in Yorkshire.

Folio 4. "A most excellent Godly new Ballad."

Folio 6. "The Credit of Yorkshire the scene 'Pomfret.'"

Folio 7. "The Royall Entertainment," printed just after

the Restoration of Charles II. Block, a Scripture subject. Another shows three men in company drinking and smoking. Probably a party of cavaliers.

Folio 13. "Robin Goodfellow," printed about 1580. The rude woodcut at the head of this ballad is, I think, from one of the old block-books, perhaps the *Biblia Pauperum*. Here is a stanza:—

> You airy sprights not a few
> Of Robin Goodfellow's Crew,
> Let's our old sports renew,
> Until the sky look blue:
> That mortal men may know and see,
> What cunning, merry, mad blades we bee.

Folio 14. "Mary Ambre." The blocks here again have not the slightest reference to, or connection with, the ballad, which was printed about 1640, and in the following measure:—

> Then took she her Sword and her Target in hand;
> And called all those that would be of her Band,
> To wait on her person there came thousands three,
> Was not this a brave bonny lass Mary Ambree.

Sir Walter Scott doubtless had this ballad in his mind when he wrote "Bonnie Dundee."

Folio 23. "A Delicate New Ditty, composed upon the Posie of a Ring," being *I fancy none but thee alone*, is remarkable chiefly for its title. There is in this volume a very good version of The Babes in the Wood; the date is early in the seventeenth century. The title is, "The Norfolke Gentleman his last Will and Testament: And how hee committed the keeping of his Children to his owne Brother, who dealt most wickedly with them: and how God plagued him for it." To the tune of *Rogero*.

Folio 41. "A Cruel Murther;" being an account of a trial at Lancaster Spring Assizes;—a very interesting ballad, date not given, but the account might be easily verified.

Folio 52. Is called "Mouse Trap," and has at the head

three woodcuts, the central one being, in my opinion, the finest specimen of engraving in the collection; it probably dates as far back as 1460.

VOLUME II.

Folio 2. "No naturall Mother but a Monster" (1633). The first cut of the three at the head is also of the fifteenth century, and is, as many of them are, much eaten by the worm.

Folio 6. "The Gossip's Feast:" or,

A merry meeting,
Of womenkind each other greeting.
Which by a fire with spiced Ale,
Told many a pleasant Christmas Tale.

To a delicate northern tune.

I have put the date of this at from 1580 to 1590. There is in the sixth stanza, which I will read (though not quite so delicate as the tune), a very palpable quotation from the song in Bishop Still's Play of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, which was first acted at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1566:—

Then quoth bold bluff the Souldier's wife
I speak with all my heart,
Here is a cup of stinging ale,
Then fill's the other quart.
What though my hand and foot goe bare,
My back and side goe cold,
My belly shall not want good ale,
As much as it will hold.

Folio 7. "A Memorable Song on the unhappie Hunting in Chevy Chase, between Earl Piercie of England, and Earl Douglas of Scotland." To the tune of *Flying Fame;* probable date, 1580. There is in this volume another edition of the same ballad, which is perhaps older.

Folio 10. "Save a thief from the Gallows and he'll hang thee if he can" (1616). Of this there is also a duplicate.

Folio 16. "The Lamentable Fall of Queene Eleanor, who for her pride and wickednesse, by God's judgements sunck into the ground at Charing-Crosse, and rose at Queenhithe." To the tune of *Gentle and Courteous.* This is one of the very few ballads in the collection for which the illustration has been specially engraved. It gives a view of the cross at Charing Cross, with the queen sinking into the ground, and a little farther on in the background she is shown as if emerging from a well. It is thought by some that this ballad was originally written in Queen Mary's time, and was (though full of absurd anachronisms and falsehoods) afterwards adopted by George Peele in his play of *Edward the First.* It may be worth noting that any person possessing the sum of twopence may, at the present day, sink into the earth at Charing Cross, and in a few minutes rise again at Queenhithe, or, which is much the same thing, at the Mansion House Station of the Metropolitan Railway!!

Folio 39. "Strange News from Brotherton in Yorkshire, being a true relation of the raining of Wheat on *Easter* day last, to the great amazement of all the Inhabitants." Printed shortly before 1660.

Folio 50. The cuts here are an angler with his rod and line, and in the second illustration I recognise a block which was printed originally in the small quarto series of pamphlets by Nash, in 1596, which pamphlets are now reprinted by Dr. Grosart (vol. iii., page 55).

Folio 44. "England's Monthly Predictions for this present yeare (1649). Wherein is related all the chiefe observations and accidents that will happen this year in the kingdome." There is, it may be noted, no suggestion that in January, the 30th day, the King would lose his head; and the whole year is filled up, month by month, with vague generalities.

Folio 48. "Keepe thy head on thy shoulders, and I will

keepe mine." Dated 1641. In it are many allusions to the troublous times of the civil wars.

Folio 54. "King Charles His Speech, and last Farewell to the World, made upon the Scaffold at White-hall-gate, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1648." To the tune of *Welladay*. With a cut showing the executioner exhibiting the head of the king. The date is of course 1648, *old style*, *i.e.* 1649 according to our present mode of reckoning.

This concludes the list, and I will only add that at the end of the printed ballads are pasted in a few manuscript ballads, the history of which I do not know. They appear to have been written in the time of the Commonwealth or a little later.

ON THE COINAGE OF NORTHUMBRIA.

BY MAJOR CREEKE.

OF the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, which was founded by Ida, A.D. 547, and consisted of the counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, and parts of Scotland to the Firth of Edinburgh, a greater variety of coins exists than of any of the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy. The coinage issued from its mints consisted of sceattæ, stycas, pennies, half-pennies, and (probably) farthings; but the great bulk of its coinage was stycas or half-farthings.

Sceattæ were the earliest of the Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian coins, and are of silver, more or less base; but many of them, for want of a legend or inscription cannot be appropriated to any particular king or kingdom. The earliest sceattæ which can be appropriated with certainty to Northumbria, are two coins of Aldfrid, A.D. 685-705, who is called by Bede "a man most learned in scripture." In the laws of Æthelstan (A.D. 924-40), 30,000 sceattæ are said to be equal to £120; therefore the value of a sceattæ would be 24/25ths of a penny.

The stycas, two of them being equal to a farthing, were most probably issued soon after the sceattæ. They were the only brass or copper coins of the Anglo-Saxons, and

were issued solely from the Northumbrian mints. These coins are composed of a mixture, whether by accident or design is not known, of copper, zinc, silver, and minute portions of gold, lead, and tin. The name styca is derived from the Saxon "stycce," a mite. The two mites which make a farthing in the Saxon Gospel of St. Mark, xii. 42, are there translated "twegen stycas." It is not improbable that they circulated to a slight extent in some of the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, inasmuch as a few stycas have occasionally been found outside Northumbria. The earliest known styca is one of Ecgfrith, A.D. 670-85, which has on its reverse a radiated cross, with the word LVX, which is supposed to have reference to his zealous support of the Christian religion, and to his liberality to the church. Sceattæ and stycas do not appear to have been coined after the reign of Osbercht, A.D. 867; at all events they had ceased to be issued about A.D. 875, when the Danish king Halfden conquered Northumbria.

The first silver penny bearing the name of a Northumbrian king is a unique coin of the Anglo-Danish king Halfden, A.D. 875-83. It was found at Cuerdale, near Preston, in 1840, on the estate of W. Assheton, Esq., of Downham Hall, with about seven thousand other silver coins, and nearly one thousand ounces of silver ingots, ornaments, &c. The type on the obverse is the same as that on a unique penny of Ceolwlf II., king of Mercia, A.D. 874, with which it was found, having two figures seated holding a globe between them; above, a Victory with expanded wings; clearly copied from a gold coin of the Roman emperor Valentinian. The reverse of this remarkable coin bears the name of London in monogram, and as Halfden occupied that city in A.D. 872, it was probably struck there; but having been found in company with some three thousand purely Anglo-Danish coins of Northumbria, it

is allotted to that kingdom. The appropriation of the other Anglo-Danish coins found at Cuerdale was long the subject of dispute, owing to the exceptional peculiarity of the type and cruciform arrangement of the legends. A Northumbrian (the Rev. D. H. Haigh, of Leeds) was the first to read and appropriate them correctly. About seventeen hundred of these latter coins belong to a king Cnut, who appears to have reigned about A.D. 883-98 (during the reign of Ælfred the Great), but of whom nothing was previously known. The reverses of these coins bear the word CVNNETTI, which is now pretty generally admitted to be intended for Cunetaceastre—Chester-le-Street—the ecclesiastical mint from which they were issued. On some of the coins of Cnut and Regnald I. there is the monogram "Carlos," which is evidently a copy of the monogram of Charles the Bald of France, many of whose coins were found at Cuerdale with this device upon them. There are also pennies of a king Anlaf II., A.D. 943-4, which have on the obverse the Danish Raven, the badge of their enchanted standard. Eric was the last king of Northumbria, and his pennies close the series, as Eadred took possession of the kingdom in A.D. 954, and permanently added it to the rest of England.

There are a few silver halfpennies known, the earliest of which is appropriated to the Anglo-Danish king Halfden.

No universally admitted Anglo-Saxon farthing is known. I have, however, in my cabinet a silver coin of the size and weight of a farthing, which I assign to Regnald I., A.D. 919-23. On the obverse there is the iron glove of Thor, and on the reverse the monogram of Carlos; similar to the central devices of the pennies of Regnald. It has no legend upon it. Admitting this contention to be correct, Northumbria alone of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy had coins of the denomination of sceatta, penny, half-

penny, farthing, and styca, or half-farthing. The other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, to meet the difficulty, frequently cut their pennies into halves and quarters to serve the purposes of halfpennies and farthings.

A coinage of small denominational value being admittedly an evidence of civilization, it follows that Northumbria, even in Anglo-Saxon times, was far in advance of the rest of England in commercial knowledge and enterprise. At a time when an ox was sold for 30d. (about £22. 10s. of our money) and a sheep for 4d. or 5d., small money, such as halfpennies and stycas, or half-farthings, must have been of urgent necessity in carrying on the every-day transactions of life. It is almost impossible to conceive how business transactions could have been carried on in those days. Either barter in kind prevailed to a large extent, or little or no business was done between the people. However this may have been in the other Heptarchic States, it is evident that the Northumbrians at that remote period appreciated and did their best to meet the exigencies and requirements of trade and commerce.

It is worthy of remark that York is the only city or town in Northumbria whose name appears on Anglo-Saxon coins; whilst in the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy comparatively insignificant towns and places have their names perpetuated on the coins of the period. This may, however, to some extent be accounted for when we consider the commanding position then held by the See and City of York. The ecclesiastical authorities of York virtually issued the whole of the coinage of Northumbria, both regal and ecclesiastical, hence the appearance of the Christian emblem of the cross on nearly all the coins of that kingdom. The only coins bearing the names of Archbishops are the stycas of Eanbald, A.D. 796; Vigmund,

A.D. 831; and Ulphere, A.D. 854. There are also pennies issued from the York mint bearing the names of St. Peter and St. Eadmund.

Mr. Hardwick, in his *Ancient Battlefields in Lancashire*, says that the great Cuerdale find of coins has furnished the key by which the mystery of the site of Æthelstan's great victory at Brunanburgh over the Danes can be solved. The site of this battle is now fixed at the "Pass of the Ribble," near to where the treasure was found.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE DEANERY FIELD, CHESTER.

BY W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

THE field in which these excavations have been made is in the angle formed by the north and east walls of the city. Its southern side is bounded by the out-buildings of the Deanery, and its western side by the Abbey Green. In ancient times the field was known by the name of the "Green of the Walls."

The ground was first opened on the 24th of January, near the north-west angle of the field, and nineteen feet from the Abbey Green boundary wall. A shaft, seven feet by three and a half feet, was sunk at the foot of the interior face of the north wall of the city, and was carried down ten feet to the rock. The soil above was found to be entirely "made ground," containing numerous fragments of Roman pottery and chippings of sandstone. The present inner face of the wall, supporting the footpath, was found to be of very poor work, its foundation formed of loosely-placed stones, only two feet beneath the present surface of the ground, and probably not one hundred and fifty years old. From this point a cutting, three feet wide, was made diagonally into the field, in a south-east direction, reaching down to the rock, which was found to shelve downwards to

the interior of the field. At seven feet from the walls a very rude and much-decayed foundation was found, at the same depth, ten feet, composed of rough pieces of sandstone, but it could not be ascertained what structure it had supported, as it was much knocked about. On the 26th of January, at twenty-one feet from the walls and three feet from the surface, the north-west angle of a building, running parallel to the north wall of the city, was struck upon. At this point eight feet of the wall of the building remained, which was its greatest elevation. By probing and the subsequent opening of trenches, it was ascertained that the building was twenty-four feet wide internally, north and south, and seventy feet in length from east to west. Its south-east angle was laid bare, but not the area; in form it was a parallelogram. The whole of the soil above it was of the same nature as that first encountered, *i.e.*, "made ground," full of Roman *débris*, as well as fragments of mediæval glazed tiles, pottery, &c.

It is very difficult to form an idea as to the age of this building. The stones of which it is composed are of the ordinary red sandstone, are dressed, about a foot square, and in six inch courses, the walls being two feet thick. There was no base moulding, or plinth properly so called, but some rough stones about three inches thick, projected between the lowest course and the rock. In places the rock in the interior seems higher than the foundation of the wall, especially at the north-west angle, where at three feet nine inches from the foundation there appears to be a groove formed in the face of each wall as if to receive a wooden floor. The mortar is poor, consisting chiefly of river sand, mixed with small pebbles and fragments of sandstone. No architectural details of any style are visible, though a portion of a tablet surrounded by a moulding, as if prepared for an inscription, such as are

found in Roman buildings, was amongst the *débris*. None of the oldest maps and plans of Chester give any building in this position, so that it has probably been buried for some centuries. The site is uniformly marked as a field only. The Cathedral was formerly the church of the monastery of St. Werburgh, and as such was surrounded by the usual monastic buildings which were enclosed within a boundary wall, but in the plan of the monastery, as taken at the Dissolution, this boundary wall is much further to the south than the building found, not coming within a long distance of it, whilst none of the monastic buildings which it enclosed came much (if at all) north of the site of the present Deanery, built some hundred and fifty years since on the site of the Chapel of St. Thomas. It seems therefore quite impossible that it could have been connected with the monastery, and neither history nor tradition has preserved any account of a building on the site.

Under these circumstances, and considering its proximity to the city wall, it is, I think, quite possible that it may be of late Roman date. There is mortar quite as poor in many Roman buildings, *e.g.*, between the layers of *septaria* in the walls of Colchester. The shattered foundations first found may have been the sole remains of the platform for a *ballistarium*. But whilst advancing these opinions as to both structures, I wish it to be understood that I by no means speak of them as certainties, only as possibilities. Unless other discoveries are made, and the area of the parallelogramic building laid bare, it is impossible to fix any date with certainty. Some of the Chester antiquaries think the building may be of as late date as the thirteenth century, though they admit they have no data from which to judge, unless the groove in the wall be considered one. One thing is, I think, clear, that if the building had been ecclesiastical, or an outbuilding of the

monastery, it would have been indicated both in old maps and in the plan of the Abbey, taken at the Dissolution, and would hardly have been destroyed before that period. And if it was not ecclesiastical, what power but Imperial Rome would have erected such a massive building in such a situation? From the fact that in the rubbish covering and surrounding the walls of the building glazed pottery of the seventeenth century and small tobacco pipes of the same period were found mixed indiscriminately with Roman remains, it would appear that until that date the lower portion of the building remained above ground, or at least that part which was on the highest portion of the sloping rock. The soil, or "made ground," seems to have been brought from a distance, for the purposes of in some degree levelling the ground and allowing grass to grow over the site. The diagonal trench was carried to a distance of one hundred and eighty-seven feet from the city walls. The soil throughout was of the same nature, though only some three feet in depth at the termination of the cutting, full of Roman and mediæval *débris*, with occasional traces of charcoal. From about a distance of fifty-four feet from the old building, the apparently shattered foundations of walls of small dwellings, composed of rough pieces of sandstone, in many instances bedded in clay, occurred. They were within a few feet of each other and were found, more or less, to the end of the cutting. They would seem to be the sole existing remains of some of the small streets of houses, used for quartering troops, specimens of which we see in the Roman fortresses along, and adjoining to, the Wall of Hadrian. The Chester antiquaries came to the conclusion (I think very erroneously) that they were the division walls of buildings connected with the Abbey. These walls were on the solid rock; over and above them lay a great mass of fragments of broken-

up Roman concrete and roofing tiles, evidently taken from some large adjoining building which had been destroyed. The remains found are nearly all Roman. One fine block of concrete occurred, with the usual pounded tile in it. A quantity of flanged roofing tiles (in fragments), portions of ridge tiles, and walling tiles; a small tile such as those used in herring-bone pavements, three and three-quarter inches by two and a quarter, and one inch thick, were discovered. Of ordinary red ware there were found several portions of *mortaria* with the inner side (as usual) studded with pieces of quartz, the conical base of a small amphora, portion of an elegant flower vase, and a quantity of fragments of other vessels. A few pieces of the well-known "Samian" ware occurred, both plain and embossed, but all very fragmentary. Of red *terra cotta* ware, with white or cream-coloured "slip" ornamentation, there were found the neck and handle of a water jug of elegant type, a portion of a flower vase similar to that previously described, the base of a small vessel, and a number of fragments. There were also portions of the necks, handles, &c., of large wine jars, in course buff-coloured pottery, a portion of a *mortarium* in cream-coloured ware, a number of pieces of cinerary urns, bearing either a reticulated or zigzag pattern, in the well-known Upchurch ware. In glass, besides several small fragments, noticeable by their iridescence, there was part of the base of a four-sided jar, or vessel, in light green glass. These are often found containing bones in Roman graves. The neck of a small vessel of ribbed glass, thought to be part of an *unguentarium*, also occurred, and half of a bead of bluish green glass, similar to others I have described in *Roman Lancashire*, &c. The only bronze remains were a portion of a torques-like ornament, two inches by three-quarter inch, and the remains of the *acus* of a *fibula* about two inches long. Immense quantities of

animal's bones and oyster shells (as usual at all Roman stations), and several tusks of the wild boar, were found, but no pottery bearing the maker's name, and no coins. This latter fact is somewhat singular, though probably accounted for by the fact that most of the remains had been removed to the site from some other quarter. A number of glazed church tiles of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, part of a vessel of "coarse buff-coloured clay," partially covered with green glaze, of the same date, and said when reversed to resemble a tilting helmet, numerous fragments of glazed pottery of the seventeenth century, both of English and foreign manufacture, and the small tobacco (?) pipes, known as "fairy pipes," complete the list of articles discovered.

THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS OF LANCASHIRE.

BY LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.S.A.

THE Heralds' Visitations did not begin until 20 Henry VIII. [1528-9], when Thomas Benolt, Clarenceux King of Arms, received a royal commission, empowering him to visit Gloucester, Worcester, and other counties. These visitations were continued with more or less regularity until 1686, when the power of the Earl Marshall's Court ceased, owing to there being no constable in England. After this the visitations were never resumed. At these visitations it was the duty of the Herald to note the descents and pedigrees of the nobility and gentry, and to "reprove, controll, & make infamous by Proclamation all such as unlawfully & without just authoritie, vocatyon, or due calling doe or have done or shall usurpe or take unto himself or themselves any name or tytle of honour or dygnitye as Esq^{r} or Gentleman or other" and in some cases (if not in all) they gave instructions that those who did not record their descent nor bore arms "and yet before tyme had called & written themselves gentlemen" were to be "disclaymed in the chiefe places of the Hundred wherein they dwelt." The Lancashire Visitations were four, viz., Thomas Benolt's or Benalt's, 1533; William

Flower's, 1567; Richard St. George's, 1613; and Sir William Dugdale's, 1664-5. The first visitation was made at a time when the King was struggling with the Pope for religious supremacy, and in some parts of the country a feeling in favour of the reformers was springing up, which was by no means echoed in Lancashire, and consequently the Herald, though armed with a royal warrant, was but coldly received, some families refusing even to speak with him, whilst others having granted an audience dismissed him "with the utmost rudeness;"* the result being that only forty-seven families entered their descents, and those furnished very brief particulars beyond their armorial bearings.

When next the Heralds visited the county, Elizabeth had been nearly ten years on the throne, and the people of Lancashire, being mostly Roman Catholics and Puritans, had become specially marked for persecution. At one assizes at Lancaster it is recorded there were six hundred recusants presented, and the prisons were full,† yet for all this one hundred and twenty-eight families were found who wished to record their arms and pedigrees. On the occasion of Richard St. George's visitation, in 1613, only one hundred and twenty-one entered their pedigrees. The last visitation as before stated was made in 1664-5, by Sir William Dugdale, who came to Lancashire accompanied by Gregory King (afterwards Rouge Dragon), and arrived at Manchester on 8th September, where he stayed three days; thence proceeding to Blackburn, where he remained two days; afterwards going to Garstang, Lancaster, Preston, Ormskirk, and Knowsley. His work, however, not being completed, he returned in the following spring. The number

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* *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 582.

† Hollingworth's *Mancuniensis.*

of families whose descent he recorded is three hundred and seven, which number would have been greatly increased but for the strong disfavour shown by the Heralds to Puritans and those who had sided in the recent struggle against the King.

Thanks to the Chetham Society, all these visitations have been printed. The heraldic information contained in them is of extreme and ever-increasing value, but the genealogical details, though entitled to respect, must be received with great caution. The pedigrees for the most part are meagre in detail, are frequently inaccurate as to facts, and often exhibit a development of a faith which might have "removed mountains." It never seems to have occurred to Heralds' minds that it was at least singular that a man could not tell his grandmother or mother's maiden name, and yet could with perfect ease give the names of a long string of ancestors.

The visitation of 1533 is almost confined to a short notice of the family then living, and the information was received sometimes from the head of the family direct and sometimes from other sources, many families declining to furnish even these particulars. Sir John Townley refused to tell the name of his first wife, and asserted that there were no gentlemen in Lancashire but Lord Derby and Lord Mountegle. Robert Holt, of Stubbley, married an old woman, and would not have her name entered. Gerrard, of Bryn, would not even be spoken to; but others gave more or less particulars of their families, but none of them gave the date of birth, death, or marriage.

The other visitations were much fuller in details, but much less trustworthy, and they often do not agree with each other, or with the first visitation. For example, in 1533 William More, of Banckehowse, has seven sons and two daughters; in 1567 six of the sons are omitted. In the

pedigree of Halsall, of Halsall, in 1567, Otho Halsall is made the son of Gilbert and grandson of Gilbert, whilst in 1613 Otho is the grandson of Richard.

In 1567, Thomas Clyfton, of Clifton, has a brother William and a sister Helene; the next visitation omits them both. His grandson Thomas, in 1613, fares even worse, as he is credited with four brothers and four sisters in 1613, who are entirely ignored by Dugdale, as is also his wife. Instances like these are of very frequent occurrence. A more serious defect is the almost entire absence of dates and places. It is easy to see that at a time when the church was Protestant, and many of the gentry were or had been recusants, the parish register would to a certain extent be inaccessible to them; and we have it on record that during the reign of Elizabeth marriages were celebrated in "holes and corners by seminary priests." Yet, for all this, it might have been expected that a reasonable amount of dates would have been forthcoming. The first visitation gives no dates of either births, deaths, or marriages, the next furnishes scarcely any, and the two last only give them sparingly, but they do supply one chronological fact, and that is the age of the heir apparent, or of the member of the family recording the pedigree, and sometimes both. But how little trouble it would have been to the Herald or the man who entered the pedigree to have added when and where a few of the family were born, married, and buried, and of how great a value it would have added to the record!

As to the inaccuracies and blunders, their name is legion. But instead of generalizing I will point out a few which I can prove. Take the Dugdale pedigree of Ambrose of Lowick. In the first generation recorded, Henry Ambrose died in 1555-6, and not about 1568; his wife's name was Margaret (Dugdale gives no name). Second generation, James died 1592-3, not about 1580; his wife's name was

Alice, not Margaret, and he had two sisters not named in the pedigree. Third generation, John Ambrose, instead of dying about 1637, died in 1607, and his wife's name was Elizabeth, not Dorothy. Fleetwood, of Rossall, in 1613; Thomas, who died 1570, is put down as the father of six children, whilst in fact he had eighteen, several of whom in 1613 were living. The pedigree of Shaw, of Bullhaghe, stops at Robert Shaw, Clerk, yet in year 1664-5 he had living two or three sons and two or more grandchildren, and had then been twice married. Richard Asheton, of Middleton, in 1533, is said to have seven sons and one daughter, whilst Dugdale only records one son.

A singular inaccuracy occurs in the pedigree of Sir Richard Houghton, who, by Benolt, is said to have issue a daughter Katherine, who was married to Sir Thomas Gerard, the fact being that it was his son Thomas who had married Katherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard. Perhaps the Herald took little pains to ascertain particulars of either of these families, as of Sir Richard Houghton he says that he "gave me nothing, nor made me good chere, but gave me proude words;" and of Gerard, that "he wold not be spoken withall."

In the 1613 visitation Robert Singleton, of Brockhall, entered his pedigree of eight generations, the whole being without a date or the name of a single female, each generation consisting of one name. Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, records thirteen generations, going back to 1281; but neither the family nor the Herald troubled about such trifling matters as places and dates, and mothers, brothers, and sisters. Birtwesell, of Huncot Hall, enters a pedigree in 1567 of seven generations, and not one single date is given.

It may well be asked, if these visitations are as I have described them, of what use are they to the genealogical

student. To this I reply that, notwithstanding all their shortcomings and faults of omission and commission, their value is great, but the pedigrees must be looked on as tentative, and, to a certain extent, improved, rather than regarded as pedigrees which have stood the test of that strict and impartial investigation which modern research demands.

The fact is, the vast amount of genealogical records which have of late years become available no longer render it possible to palm off fictitious pedigrees, and the time has past when a family tree, neatly engrossed on parchment, and showing an unbroken descent for centuries, does more than create a smile of doubt or derision unless such pedigrees are accompanied with absolute and undeniable proofs. Genealogy must take its place amongst the exact sciences, and pedigrees, whether recorded by Heralds, or compiled by "the families themselves," must be considered as utterly worthless unless each link has been subjected to the test of proof.

Of course it by no means follows as a natural sequence that pedigrees given to the Heralds, without dates, are necessarily incorrect; they may have been carefully drawn out by skilful antiquaries of that time, and each link proved by then-existing documents, but in the absence of such documents we can scarcely accept them as proved pedigrees.

Another remarkable feature about these visitations is the number of families omitted which were undoubtedly entitled to arms and to rank amongst the gentry, such, for example, as the Carletons, of Carleton. Notwithstanding, however, all that may be urged against the work done by the Heralds, we must acknowledge that they laboured under very great difficulties—where they might have expected help they found hindrances placed in their way—and it

could be no pleasant task to come into the wilds of Lancashire and try to compel a more or less unwilling gentry to record their descent; and it must not be overlooked that the gentry of that day were not men who would find a pleasure in poring over musty parchments and parish registers, and that, all the circumstances of the case considered, our wonder should be not that the visitations contain so many errors, but that they contain so few.

THE KINGDOM AND COINS OF BURGRED.

BY NATHAN HEYWOOD.

THE Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Mercia became tributary to Egbert, King of Wessex, on the death of Ludica, A.D. 825, and was afterwards governed successively by Wiglaf, 825–839 ; Bertulf, 839–852 ; and Burgred, 852–874.

Burgred married a daughter of Ethelwlf, King of Wessex, and his Queen Consort was therefore a grand-daughter of Egbert, and the sister of Ethilred I. and Alfred the Great, successive kings of Wessex.

When Burgred came to the throne the Danes were already in the occupation of Mercia, and during the first year of his reign they were driven out by the Mercian forces under the personal command of Burgred.

Having at length obtained complete possession of his dominions he ruled in peace until 866, when rumour reached him that Iva, King of Denmark, had landed at Southampton with an army of Danes and two hundred ships !

This startling news proved to be true, and Iva commenced his campaign of 867 by a march on Northumbria, which was at that time divided and ruled by two kings, named Osbercht and Ella, who were on unfriendly terms.

Osbercht held his Court at York, and marched outside the city with all his forces in order to prevent the Danes taking possession under the cover of darkness.

Although Osbercht and Ella were at differences they agreed to unite their forces to obstruct the designs of an enemy common to both, but before the forces of Ella could reach York, Iva made a rapid march towards the city and gave battle to Osbercht's forces, which resulted in the defeat of the Northumbrians and the death of Osbercht.

York was immediately in the possession of the invaders, who, without loss of time, evacuated the city and made an attack on Ella's army, which was of considerable dimensions. The struggle was a severe one; in which Ella was mortally wounded and his army completely routed.

The Danes were now the complete masters of Northumbria, which they used as a base of operations for the invasion of Mercia.

Whilst the Danes were at war in Northumbria Burgred was not idle, and fully expected another Danish invasion in case of the defeat of the Northumbrians.

He collected a considerable force and obtained further levies of men from his brother-in-law Ethilred.

In 868 the Danes took Nottingham, which was shortly afterwards besieged by the allied armies of Burgred and Ethilred.

Whilst the Danes were in this precarious position Burgred, although at least equal in strength, but not desiring to run the risk of an engagement, offered them a sum of money to retire out of Mercia, which they readily accepted and retired accordingly.

Iva feeling dissatisfied with his desires of invading Mercia being thwarted, directed his intention to using his army to conquer the East Anglians in 870, which he successfully accomplished.

Whilst Iva was at war with the East Anglians he did not lose sight of the fact that the subjugation of Mercia had been prevented by Ethilred, and, therefore, took the first opportunity to commence a march on Wessex.

Ethilred had prepared a large force to oppose the Danes. He divided his army into two parts: one division he commanded in person and the other was commanded by his brother, Alfred the Great, and after nine severely contested engagements Ethilred was mortally wounded at Whittingham in 872.

Alfred, on the death of his brother, was proclaimed King of Wessex, and continued the war against the Danes, and after an undecisive engagement at Wilton, a treaty of peace was signed, in which the Danes agreed to retire from Wessex so long as Alfred permitted them to make any expeditions they chose against the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy.

The Danes at once withdrew from Wessex and renewed the invasion of Mercia, and took the capital, LVNDENE.

Burgred, now finding he could obtain no assistance from Wessex, again induced the Danes for a monetary consideration to retire into Northumbria, and they retired to Torksey in Lincolnshire, and wintered in that town; but their provisions having fallen short they broke the treaty, and commenced another invasion of Mercia, and agreed for a third time to retire on payment of a large sum of money, which they obtained.

The Danes, having received this last mentioned payment, remained in possession, and threatened to murder the king.

Burgred, finding himself without money and unable to further defend his country from the ravages of the Danes, fled to Rome in 874, where he spent the remainder of his days in peace, after having defended his kingdom for more than twenty years.

The invaders being masters of the situation, and desiring to insure their permanent occupation, immediately appointed Ceolwlf, Burgred's prime minister, their tributary king.

He held possession for three years, and during that time devoted his attention to filling his private coffers, and entirely neglected the interests of the Danes, upon whom he looked as intruders.

The coins of Burgred, who was the last independent King of Mercia, are all pennies. They are silver, and have on the obverse the head of the king, surrounded by his name, sometimes followed by RE, REX, RECX, RE.M or REX.M, and on one coin by REX A, and on another his name is spelt BVRGRD. Sometimes the legend commences from the top of the coin and sometimes from the side, and on the reverse there are four distinct types (see plate):

1. The moneyer's name between two lines curved at the ends.
2. The moneyer's name between two lines curved at the ends, but a segment of a circle above and below.
3. The moneyer's name between two semicircles enclosing his denomination.
4. The moneyer's name between two semicircles enclosing his denomination, but the arcs separated in the centre and the ends curved in.

The moneyer's name invariably commences to read from the central part of the coin, sometimes continuing above, and followed by "MONETA" in two lines, but in one instance by "MONITH." The O in MONETA is generally represented by a plain circle, but occasionally by a radiating one of four points or a lozenge, and in one instance by a cross. A hoard of his coins was discovered at London (with some specimens of Ethilred and the early type of

Alfred the Great), whilst workmen were digging the foundations for Waterloo Bridge, and nearly all the specimens were in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

SILVER PENNIES OF BURGRED, KING OF MERCIA,

FOUND AT LONDON WHILST DIGGING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR WATERLOO BRIDGE.

The names of over one hundred moneyers have been found on his coins, and it may therefore be conjectured that the coinage of this reign was a large one, and probably required for the payment of war expenses rather than for commercial enterprise.

The following is a list of Burgred's moneyers and the types to which their names are attached :—

BEACILIA
BEAGITAN ... 3
BEAGLIA ... 3*‡‖
BEAGSTA ... 3
BEAGSTAN 3
BEARNE ... 3
BEARNEA ... 3
BEARHEAM 3
BERAHM
BERANH ... 3
BERHAM
BERHEAM ... 3*†‡
BERNEA ... 3
BERNEAN ... 3
BERNRED ... 1
BERHTEL
BERHTHEL
BERLM ... 3
BEVRNI ... 3
BHLGHLM ... 1
BIARNVLF
BIORNOTH 3
BLEHTICI
CEALLAF ... 2
CEDLIAF ... 2
CENRED ... 1.2.3
CEINRED ... 3
CETHELLVLF ... 2
CIALLA
CIALLAF ... 1.2
CIALLIAF ... 2
CVNEHE ... 3
CVNEHEL ... 1.2.3
CVNEHLC ... 1.2
CVNEHELM ... 1.2.3
CVNEHEML 2
CVNEHL ... 1.2.3.4
CVNEHLM ... 1.2.3.4
CVNEHM ... 2
CVTHBERHT 3
CVTHERE
CVTHHERE 3*†
CVTHNEM
DADA ... 3
DEALGE ... 3
DEALINC ... 3
DEALA ... 3
DELA ... 3
DIA ... 3
DIAINLE
DIARVFL ... 3
DIARVL ... 2
DIARVLF ... 1*‖§.2.3.4
DIARVLFI ... 1

* Found at London whilst digging the foundations for Waterloo Bridge.
† In the Cabinet of W. J. Andrew, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne.
‡ In the Cabinet of the Author, Manchester.
‖ This Coin has two circles round the head of the King.
§ In the Cabinet of Major Creeke, Burnley.

DIARVALD
DIARVIL
DIARVVLF
DIGA 2.3
DVDA ... ... 1‖¶.2.3
DVDD
DVDDA 1.2.3.4
DVDEC 1
DVDECI 2
DVDECIL 1.2.3
DVDECL 1
DVDELM
DVDEMA 1
DVDEMAN 1
DVDEMTAN
DVDIVVNE ... 3
DVDNE
DVDVVINE ... 1.3
DVDVVNE 1
DVTHDA 1.3
EADLVF 3
EADLVLF 3
EADNOD ... ...
EADNOTH 3
EADVLF ... ... 1*‡.3
EALDVLF ... ... 3*†‖
EANARL 3
EANBED 3
EANRED ... ... 2*‡.3
ELFEAR 3
ETHELAFLI ... 2
ETHELALL ... 2
ETHELHEA ... 3
ETHELHEAH ... 3
ETHELLAF ... 3
ETHELRED ... 3*
ETHELVFF ... 2
ETHELVL 2
ETHELVLF ... 1.2.3.4
ETHERED
ETHEVLF 3
FRAMRIC 2
GERNTHE 3
GEVNTHE
GVDHEM
GVDMVND 3
GVTHERE 2.3
GVTHHELE ... 3
GVTHHERE ... 2.3
HASSA 3
HATWIC
HEAGLE
HEAVVL 3
HEAVVLF 1.3
HEREFER 3
HEREFERTH ... 1.3
HEREFFRTH ... 1
HEREMELTH
HEVVG 1
HEVVLF 1.2
HVCCA
HVGERE 3
HVGERED 1.2.3
HVSSA ... ... 1*†‖.2.3
HVTHERE 2.3
HVTHHERE ... 2.3
IDIGA 3
INCA
LEFE ... ... 3*†
LEFLE 3
LIAFMAN 2
LIAFNA 1

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* Found at London whilst digging the foundations for Waterloo Bridge.
† In the Cabinet of W. J. Andrew, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne.
‡ In the Cabinet of the Author, Manchester.
‖ This Coin has two circles round the head of the King.
¶ In the Cabinet of Samuel Smith, jun, Esq., Liverpool.

LIAFVALD... ... 3
LIFVALD 3
LINFVVALD
LVDE 3
LVDIG 1.2
LVLA ... ... 3*†
LVLLA 3.4
MAMMAN
MESSA 3
NVMA ... ... 3¶
OSMVND 1.3
OSMVNE
OSMVVND 1.3
OSSIVND 1.3
TATA 1.2.3
TATEL 1.3
TIDEHELM ... 3
TIDHELM 3
TIDHLEM 3
VVLFEARD ... 1.3*‡.4
VVLFERD 3
VVHNE 2
VVIFEARD
VVINE ... ... 1.2.4*†
VVVLFEARD ... 1.4

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* Found at London whilst digging the foundations for Waterloo Bridge.
† In the Cabinet of W. J. Andrew, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne.
‡ In the Cabinet of the Author, Manchester.
¶ In the Cabinet of Samuel Smith, jun., Esq., Liverpool.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE HEBREW ROLL OF THE PENTATEUCH IN THE CHETHAM LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

BY THE REV. C. G. K. GILLESPIE, A.K.C.

PENTATEUCHUS HEBRAICUS CONVOLUTUS CHETHAMENSIS.

THIS MS. is written on forty-five pieces of "African" sheepskin, originally light in colour, as shown by examination of the seams, but browned, and near the middle almost blackened, by exposure, in consequence of imperfect tanning. Complete skins were not used throughout, some pieces containing only two or three columns, while others contain five or more. The width of the columns, 204 in all, varies from 3¾ to 6 inches, those on the smaller pieces being sometimes made narrower to avoid waste. Several inferior skins were used, the last especially being very faulty, as if damaged through insufficient cleansing in the tanning process. The space between words is not always observed; there are very many examples of crowding, and several of lines overrun. The writing is yet very good, and the quality of some of the

skins excellent; the ruling and sewing being most carefully done. The thread is, according to Rabbinical precept, made of (clean) animal sinew, twisted in two strands. The ink testifies to its preparation having been in accordance with precept, by its intense blackness, its penetration (words being sometimes legible on the back), its readiness to smear when erased, and its adhesiveness till dry. This last is shown at Gen. xxxi. 39, where the MS. was rolled up before the drying of the letters, which adhered to and marked the back of the preceding column, and caused a hole to be torn by the unrolling. The height of the roll is less than usual, and is uneven, varying from 20 to 22 inches. The number of lines ("not fewer than 40, nor more than 60") in a column is 48. No attempt appears to assign a set number of letters to each line.

The writing is in the common (Askenazic) "German" character of the Tam type (hence not earlier than the twelfth century), square and upright. Not only each of the letters שעטנזבץ but also each of the rest except פסמלוא is decorated with the Tag (crown), which on those headed by straight lines, as בּ, הׄ, &c., consists of a single stroke, in the others, as נ״, ש״, &c., of three strokes, thus resembling the initial (of the word שׁדי, Almighty, Ex. vi. 3) with which the phylactery and mezuzeh (doorpost roll) are marked. (The three strokes converge on the left hand knob of the letter.)

There are no notes of any kind, no vowel points or verse marks (Soph pasuk), all of which are excluded from synagogue rolls proper.

The writing is by the same hand throughout. There are several erasures, *e.g.*, in sections 21, 28, 41; and one extending over three lines in 23, Exodus xxxviii. 24.

Four lines, as in (Sephardic) "Spanish" use, instead of the traditional five (in the Law), or the minimum three,

are left between each two books. The usual arrangement in hemistichs is followed in the poetical portions, Ex. xv., Deut. xxxii.

The sections are all separated as in the printed editions, except the 12th "great" parashah, with Deut. ii. 1, where no new section is noted, and vi. 20, where one (closed) is marked off. Editions and authorities differ as to these. Though the sections are thus kept apart, in only 11 instances out of the 54 (53) great divisions is agreement shown with the printed editions by a whole line being left for the beginning of each; but there are 37 instances of lines thus left, all preceding open sections. In no case is any confusion found between the open and closed sections. There appear, even, indications that the scribe corrected inadvertences in this particular.

The examination of more than one thousand passages has detected no variation from the received text.

Of the 18 Majuscules noted in the great or little Masora, or usually found in the printed editions, only 11 are found here; of the 12 Minuscules, 7; of the 10 words with extraordinary points, 9. The twisted nun ׆, sometimes inverted ׅ in printed editions, appears as usual at each end of the passage Num. x. 35—xi. 1, but not at Ex. iii. 19, where it is rare. The marks thus omitted are in some instances printed from tradition only, not having been traced to the Masora or Talmud by the leading authorities. The last word of the Pentateuch, ישראל, is omitted. The last line, which according to precept should have been full to the end, would have fallen short even had this been inserted.

The numerous flaws on the last page were avoided by (*a*) lengthening such letters as would pass over them; (*b*) in one case by marking the space off in a parenthesis; (*c*) in another by leaving the letters incomplete as close up to the edge of the flaw as was possible without blotting,

and omitting the letters which would have occupied the space of the flaw. In this attempt the name יהוה is mutilated by the omission of י to make the MS. appear as if damaged after the writing.

The ordinary alphabet, and that with Taggin as here used :—

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ך ל מ ם נ ן ס ע פ ף צ ץ ק ר ש ת
א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ך ל מ ם נ ן ס ע פ ף צ ץ ק ר ש ת

THE MAJUSCULES AND MINUSCULES, WITH RABBINICAL KEY.

Ma. 1. Gen. i. 1. בראשית In the beginning. ב = 2, and the reader is reminded of the great twofold creation.

4. Ex. xxxiv. 7. נצר keeping (mercy for thousands). The greatness of God's mercy to those who keep His covenant.

5. Ex. xxxiv. 14. אחר other (god). The infinite importance of remembering to serve only the One (אחד, see 13).

7. Lev. xi. 42. גחון belly. Utter abomination of such reptiles. Gen. iii. 14. This, also, the middle letter of the Law.

8. Lev. xiii. 33. והתגלח he shall shave himself, ג = 3. Three classes required to shave: Youth at thirteen ("child of the precept"); Nazarite defiled by a corpse, Num. vi. 9; Levite, viii. 7.

10. Num. xiv. 17. יגדל let be magnified (the power of my Lord). י = 10. Even though ten times tempted, God's mercy is tenfold superior to human ingratitude.

11. Num. xxvii. 5. משפטן their cause. To lay stress on the prudence of the daughters of Zelophehad, and the justice נאמן of their claim.

12, 13. Deut. vi. 4. שמע hear. This the first duty, and this the great precept. ע = 70, and is the initial of עם, people. If Israel would not hear, 70 nations (*i.e.*, the Gentiles in a body) would do so. אחד one. ד = 4. The Lord our God is One in (1) the universe, (2) heaven, (3) earth, (4) every part. These letters combine in the word עד witness. Each of us is God's witness, God is witness of each, and this word is witness to us of both truths as well as the central one. (This is the first sentence in the phylactery and the mezuzeh, and the last recited to a dying Jew.)

15. Deut. xxix. 28. וישלכם and He scattered them. This dispersion would be eternal (ל being taken as the initial of the compound word לעולם for ever) if they did not repent. The full form of the word is וישליכם: the omission of the י referring to the ten tribes to be one day scattered.

17. Deut. xxxii. 6. הלה? [(is it possible?) requite ye thus the Lord]. ה = 5. Enormity of guilt, that they, so (1) Corrupt, (2) Perverse, (3) Crooked, (4) Foolish, (5) Unwise, were so ungrateful to Him, their (1) Lord, (2) Father, (3) Redeemer, (4) Maker, (5) Ruler.

Mi. 1. Gen. ii. 4. בהבראם in their being created. As the letter ה is in separate parts, so will all created things be separated and perish.

2. Gen. xxiii. 2. ולבכתה and to weep for her. Men should moderate their grief more than he did.

3. Gen. xxvii. 19. קצתי I am weary. She would pine away if Jacob married as Esau had done.

7. Lev. i. 1. ויקרא and (He) called. To allow an alternative rendering with ויקר and (He) met.

8. Lev. vi. 2 (9). מוקדה burning. Its perpetuity.

9. Num. xxv. 12. בריתי שלום covenant of peace. Removing the ו this reads שלם firm covenant. If the ו were shortened it might be mistaken for י, therefore it is divided.

12. Deut. xxxii. 18. תשי Thou wilt forget. This י should be the smallest in the whole, for it resembles the contemptible littleness of their memory of God's love. It typifies also the defection of the ten God-forgetting tribes.

Num. x. 35. The twisted נ, sometimes simply inverted in בזסע in going forward, typifies the flight of God's enemies, turned backward. That at xi. 1 for כמתאננים as those complaining, refers to the perversity of the people.

On the "pointed words" are found similar notes, but rather relating to personal history, &c., than to doctrine or ceremonial of the law.

The Pentateuch is divided (1) into 669 sections; 290 open, marked פ in printed texts, 379 closed, marked ס. Here the former begin with fresh lines, the latter before the ends of the lines, as in all MSS. in which they appear at all. Another division is into 54 great or Sabbath sections, marked פפפ or סססס as the ordinary sections with which these commence are open or closed. These are properly marked by the omission of a line. The name Parashah (פרשה) is given to every section. פ is the initial of פתוחה (open), ס of סתומה (closed). The 12th great parashah is regarded with special veneration as the key and seal of the Law and the Prophets, from its containing the blessing of Jacob with its Messianic prediction. For this and like reasons it runs on from the preceding without a break.

[The notes on the Majuscules, &c., are general, though they are confined to matters illustrated in this MS., to the marking of which they are intended as a guide.]

The blackening of the middle, and the separation of two seams (now repaired), indicate that the MS. had been left open there and perhaps frequently exhibited by its last owner (Dr. Byrom). It may have been begun for a synagogue roll, this design being abandoned on account of the errors (four in a column vitiating the whole), or the impos-

sibility of procuring suitable skins. The irregular width of the columns is contrary to precept, as also the difference of their number on each sheet. As the later synagogue rolls are said wholly to ignore the system of sections, which is found in rolls and other MSS. of the fifteenth century, I am disposed to refer this to an earlier date, at which the system was still unsettled. As it is difficult to conceive the division to have been either arbitrary, or erroneous through imperfect memory, I think this was probably written in a time when concealment was necessary, by a scribe either imperfectly acquainted with tradition or compelled by circumstances to disregard it; his full consciousness of its many defects (infringements of Rabbinical rule) causing him to omit the last word. In a private MS. this would not have been so much regarded, and a signature with date would probably have been added.

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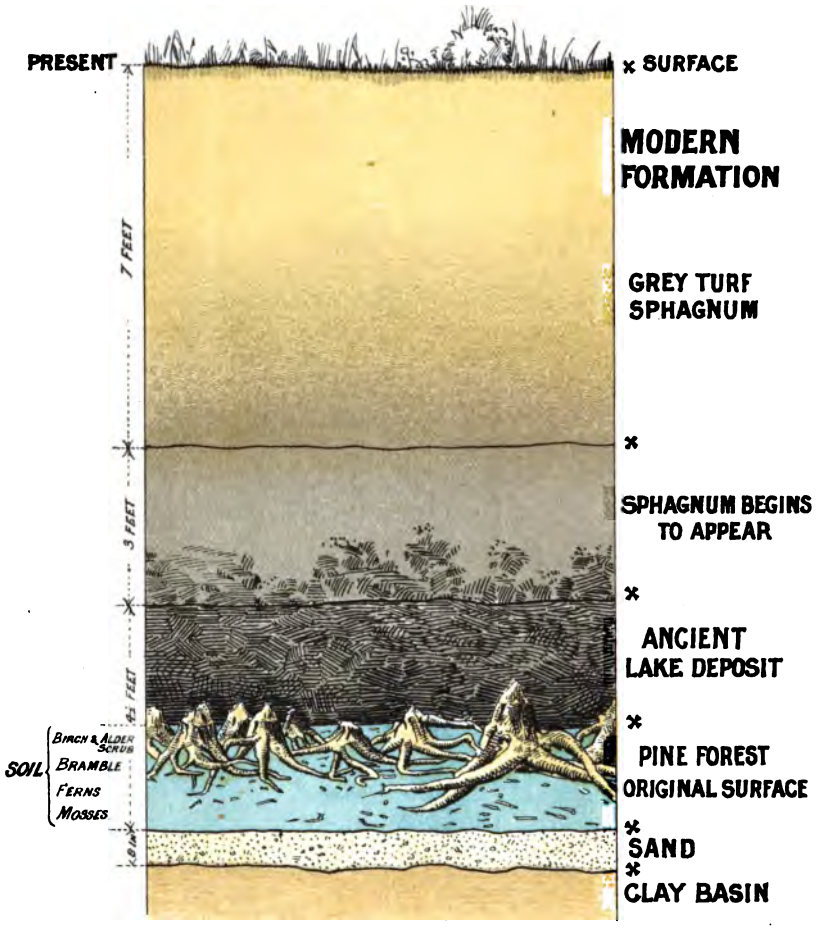
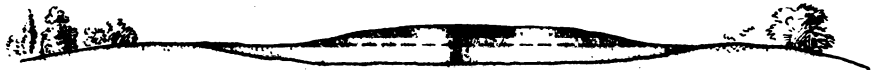
SECTION OF PEAT BOG ON LINDOW COMMON





SKETCH SECTION ACROSS BOG

J. C. PRESTWICH DEL.
OCT. 1884.

LINDOW COMMON AS A PEAT BOG:

ITS AGE AND ITS PEOPLE.

BY WILLIAM NORBURY.

A HINT was thrown out by our learned president, in his speech at the inauguration of our Society, that "it would be one part of our business to place on record the old before it disappeared utterly in the new." The peat bogs of Lancashire and Cheshire are fast disappearing, and will soon be things of the past. Our great Chat Moss is going rapidly from view as a bog; others are entirely gone. Lindow, the subject of my paper, is fast being cultivated, and in a few more years all that can be said will be—"This once was Lindow!"

I may remark at the outset that Lindow, in its structure and age, seems to be similar to Chat Moss and the other peat bogs of the locality; so that if we take this it will serve as a sample of all the rest—certainly of all those with which I am acquainted—and, therefore, after these general remarks, I shall confine myself to this moss.

Lindow Common, which is largely a peat bog, lies in the townships or hamlets of The Hough, Fulshaw, Morley, and Chorley, all in the parish of Wilmslow; in Great Warford, which is in the parish of Alderley; and a large slice of it

lies within the parish of Mobberley. The moss was formerly very much larger than it is now, and it is not difficult to fix its original boundary. The area of the ancient moss, roughly measured from the ordnance map, was about one thousand five hundred acres. Fifty years back (when I first knew it) it was about half that, and now it may be taken roundly as only one-fourth of the original amount.

By using our eyes, and by examining the levels, we find that it is the highest land in the locality. Not that the bog has grown until it is higher than the surrounding land, but the dish in which it lies is placed on the highest land; the bog is, in fact, formed in a shallow dish of clay lying upon an elevation. A shallow meat dish with a rim round about not unfitly represents the contour of the land, while a pie made in the dish, and raised up above the rim, with a slight depression running parallel therewith, is a fair picture of the bog. Through the rim of the dish the sluggish watercourses escape into the neighbouring rivers or brooks: on the northerly and westerly sides into the Bollin, on the easterly and southern sides into the Birkin and its tributary rivulets.

Under the bog is an original surface of soil, in which ordinary surface plants and shrubs have grown—a soil formed from mosses, ferns, and other vegetable matter, like other fertile soils. On this grew heaths, brambles, birches, alders and other brushwood, and at the time when these were produced this surface was comparatively dry; for the plants found are of kinds that only grow on comparatively dry surfaces; we have nuts, firbobs, and other seeds, and even the remains of weeds in plenty that are now found on the surface in our cultivated fields, as the arsmarts and others. That this was an ordinary dry surface producing ordinary surface plants is as clear as anything can well be.

In a natural order, after the brambles, birches, and alders,

came the pine forest—just what we should expect; and next in order came, to some extent, oaks, yews, and other more advanced forest timbers, though these are rare in comparison with the pines. After a time, from some cause, the growth of the pine forest was arrested, and in the main the boles of the trees perished; for we find a hundred roots or stocks for one bole. The roots have remained *in situ*, and are generally found with the upper part ending in a spike of heart from which the bole has rotted and eventually broken off. In some cases this bole is found detached from the root, and lying in a partially rotten state,—near the outside of it especially so; a sound bole, or indeed one with any considerable portion sound, being rare. In some few cases, in special localities, there are charred stocks, showing that the boles have been burned from them, but this is not by any means a common case. The fact we want chiefly to notice is, that the boles have perished, while the stocks have remained, for the most part, where they have grown.

The *forest*, also, must have grown upon a comparatively dry surface, for a forest will not grow in water. Immediately above it we find aquatic plants, proving clearly that this forest perished by water. By some means the outlets for the water became blocked, either by the intentional work of man, or naturally by the *débris* from the forest. The watercourses got choked, and the whole dish became a lin, or lake, and, as we might expect, reeds and other aquatic plants are deposited immediately above the forest timber. These plants are strictly water plants, distinct from the sphagnum and other bog plants found higher up in the bog, which require a sort of middle state between water and soil for their production. When the forest perished is a point to be considered. Many opinions are held having a wide range—from old Neddy Cumberbich's theory, that the bog is a remanent of Noah's flood and that the timber was floated

hither, an east wind jamming these great trees against the Hardhill, down to others who maintain that our bogs in England are post-Roman, and that their formation is due to the action of the Romans who destroyed the forests, into which the ancient inhabitants of the country had retreated. Those who wish to reason out for themselves the different theories held upon this subject will do well to get Rennie's essays on *Peat Moss*, in which they will find almost everything that can be said about peat mosses of various kinds, and also a large amount of carefully collected facts about different peat bogs. The book is very readable, and is full of information on the subject. Those who believe our bogs to be post-Roman reason as follows:—"The great forests were used as defences: the Roman historians bear testimony to this. They all agree that the inhabitants of Britain retreated to their woods on every emergency: there they rallied; thence they rushed forth with impetuous fury upon the foe. Cæsar mentions many instances of this. Cassivelaunus, after his defeat, retired beyond the Thames and took refuge in the woods and marshes. The Silures, when attacked by Agricola, did the same. The King of the Brigantes imitated the example." They say further:—"Trees in mosses are straight, therefore they are close grown. The roots are in masses, one crop above another, sometimes three tiers deep, and in some cases one tree grows over another. These circumstances render it probable that time alone will not account for the wreck of these forests."

The advocates of the post-Roman theory further state that marks of edge-tools and hatchets of Roman workmanship, and Roman coins and household implements, have been found in the bogs. That "it is to be noticed that not one vestige remains of the ancient forests that Cæsar describes along the whole of the Roman way excepting in the mosses where the least-ruined trunks of trees now lie."

That in some cases several feet of moss has been found on undoubted Roman roads, and that this must have grown since the days of Julius Cæsar.

We may observe here that Lindow is not far from the Roman road from Manchester to Chester, and that Lindow would be on the verge of what was in ancient times Macclesfield Forest.

Some years back a decomposed skeleton of a boar was found on the Lower Moss in Mobberley. It might have been hunted from Wildboarclough, and rushing over Paddock Hill and into this marshy lake have there perished.

I think that I have given in substance the main reasons urged for supposing these bogs to be of post-Roman origin. I may say, however, that on Lindow I have failed to find the characteristics set forth above in any marked degree. No coins or tools are found, and no hatchet marks excepting in cases where a layer of bog has been taken off in later times for fuel. In this case tool marks are common enough, but they evidently belong to a later date than the formation period. The only things that I can gather that favour the post-Roman theory are that one Peter Cash found, somewhere on the Mobberley side of Lindow, what appeared to be a roadway made of logs of timber placed end to end, with sleepers across laid close together, and this I am told continued for some length up the Moss, and I think it was at the bottom of the bog, but of this I am not sure. Another is, that the late Peter Haworth told me that when he was a lad helping his father to cut turf on the Morley side of the common he found large quantities of firbobs at the bottom of the bog in a sound state, and he gathered twenty-five, and afterwards set them in his garden, and out of these thirteen vegetated. This would seem rather in favour of the more recent deposit of these seeds.

While allowing for these facts what they are worth, I am of opinion that there is not much on Lindow bog to support the post-Roman theory.

But if the Romans did not destroy this forest, how was it done? We have seen that the growth up to the pine forest was in a natural order—mosses, ferns, brambles, birch-and-alder-scrub, a thicket in fact; then the pines and some oaks; and that up to this point the place was dry. But when the pine forest became established it would kill all the under scrub, as may be seen now at Soss Moss and Alderley Edge, for nothing of any account grows under pines, and then the foliage of the pines would constantly fall, and this waste with the rotten brushwood would find its way into the little water-courses, and would soon effectually block them. The water would be held up more and more, and this would kill the pines. The place would become a shallow lake; reeds and other aquatic plants would follow; the boughs of the trees and the bark would rot and fall; the boles, bare and gaunt, would stand for a time rotting through being bleached in the sun, soaked with the rain, and rifted by frost. Tremendous hurricanes would come at times, and as some of the trees were partially rotten, they would soon be broken off the stocks. Some might be fired by lightning or other means; others would stand until completely rotten. The roots being buried, and therefore not exposed to these conditions, and from the antiseptic nature of bog, remained sound as we find them to-day (not forgetting that we find a hundred stocks for one bole). The forest completely destroyed, a shallow reedy lake filled with slimy reptiles supervened, while on its surface would breed innumerable herons, geese, ducks, coots, and all kinds of aquatic birds, undisturbed by any human being. What a desolation!

These conditions occurred long before the Romans were

in Britain, and upon this, the likelier supposition, we can do without them, and give our bog a more respectable antiquity.

We have gotten the forest destroyed and its place occupied by a shallow, reedy lake—a lin or lynne—the rest is easy.

The reeds and other water plants would grow and fall, and in time the lake would fill with mud and vegetable matter—for it must be observed that the lake was not fed by water from mountains or higher lands, there being none within range—and at this stage the black turf was formed. As may be seen, it is of a different composition altogether from the upper grey turf, and is evidently of water formation, especially the lower strata. When the lake had filled with mud, the sphagnum, the chief ingredient in the grey or upper turf, would appear just as it does now in a half grown-up hole on the surface of the bog. This would grow rapidly, and as speedily decay, forming a spongy substance which would settle down. Upon this other bog plants would follow, especially cranberry and the cotton grass. When the surface became somewhat dry heath would appear, but only on the dryest places. This process would go on for ages. The dish filled up as high as the surrounding rim; but from the spongy nature of the material filling it, which held water by capillary attraction, the growth did not stop when the dish was filled, but went on, the bog rising, especially in the middle, until it got higher by some yards than the surrounding land—so high, indeed, that a person standing on one verge could not see the opposite side, and what was formerly a depression in the crown of the land became a considerable elevation, and our bog was at its highest point. What arrested its growth?

If left alone it would have continued to grow; not,

indeed, until it had reached the clouds, but until gravitation had brought it down by slips, as the snow falls from the mountains.

What, then, arrested the growth?

The turf-getter.

When the country was conquered and the lands seized by the conquering peoples, the original inhabitants, like the aborigines in our colonies, were pressed back to the worst parts of the land—the commons and bogs; and here the wild old commoner (the heathman or heathen) built his hut of sods, and thatched it with ling or rushes. He lived as best he might; doubtless a somewhat irregular life outside of civilisation for the most part. There was plenty of game and fish, and, likely, of wild cattle, and these, with the beechmast, acorns, nuts, crabs, and other wild fruits, furnished the ancient commoner with food.

But in whatever way he might find his food, he must have fire or perish. The forest lands were grubbed up or appropriated, so that timber was not readily to be got. He found the bog would burn when dry, and he began to cut turf for fuel, at first on the edges of the bog. He would very soon find himself obstructed by water, and then he would open the natural outlets that had been blocked up for ages by the growth of the bog, and from this period the growth of the common was arrested—slowly at first, very slowly, so slowly that for long ages after the middle of the bog, remote from his operations, might continue to some extent to grow; but the edges were attacked, and the process has continued with increasing effect until now, and even yet it is not completed, although of late years rapid strides have been made in this direction. The decline of the growth of the bog dates from the first attack on the common for fuel purposes. As the commoner cut his turf, and somewhat

drained his turfroom, he planted his corn or vegetables, and lived in the most primitive way. But when did this process commence?

It is not easy to determine when it commenced on any particular bog. We know, however, that Turf Einar "finding the indispensable fuel all wasted invented peat in the Orkneys" about a thousand years back; so that in the Orkneys the bogs were in perfection then, perfectly enough settled to cut into turf for fuel. Similar people under like conditions would produce like results, and therefore I am going to assume what took place in the Orkneys also happened in England, that turf began to be cut on Lindow say about a thousand years back—slowly, very slowly, yet regularly. We know that a "lift" has gone off the entire moss from Lindow End to Hardhill, and this would take a long time with the sparse population that surrounded the common, although turbaries in later times were assigned to the homesteads in the contiguous towns and hamlets. Assuming, I say, that turf began to be cut for fuel on Lindow when Turf Einar invented peat in the Orkneys, the moss here, as I have observed of that place, must have been solid enough for fuel; and I submit that from the Roman occupation of Britain, time enough had not elapsed to form the bog in that perfection in which it was found. The Romans had only been left about four hundred years, although it would be somewhat more than that from the time at which they are supposed to have destroyed the forests. I will not dogmatize. I feel too uncertain about the matter to do that; but I incline to the opinion that the peat bog of Lindow is not of post-Roman formation:—

1. Because in it we find no reliable marks of Roman works or implements.

2. Because at the early period at which we believe turf to have been cut for fuel on this bog sufficient time had

not elapsed after the Roman invasion to form the solid bog. Dr. Page, the geologist, says that peat bog is of various ages, from the recent grey turf formed of sphagnum to the black turf, the old forest and lake deposit, which is many thousand years old, and apparently belongs to a period coeval with the dawn of the human race, and this supports my theory.

3. Because we believe that the race of people found about this and every other bog we know, up to, say, fifty years back, were of an ancient race, probably of the first people of the island, who, upon the country being invaded and conquered at various times, were pressed to the commons and bogs which were then in existence, and who have continued to live upon them and about them until within living memory; and, indeed, at this day I could point out not a few cases in which, intermarriages having taken place between Commoners, the characteristics are even yet strongly marked.

4. I am most diffident in mentioning the etymology of the name Lindow; but I make the venture, and claim the name as of more ancient origin than the Roman invasion. *Lin* is decidedly Celtic, meaning a water or a lake; *dow* I take to be a contraction of *down*, which is (see Skeats) from *dun*, signifying an open hill, or at least high open ground, as Bowdon Downs, which, by the way, is a double—evidently Bowdown is the original. Saying Bowdon Downs is like saying Burley Hurst Wood, Hurst meaning a wood. So that our Lindow is a contraction of Lindown, which means literally a *lin* or lake on high open ground, and this is just what it was before it filled with bog. (See Leo on "Anglo-Saxon names," page 20, note 3.) This may be considered fanciful, so far as *dow* is concerned. Most such inquiries are open to the same charge; but there is no doubt of *lin* being Celtic, and therefore I shall claim the name in sup-

port of my theory that the moss of Lindow is of a date far earlier than the Roman invasion of Britain.

Before closing my paper I will add a few remarks on the peculiar race of people who, until recently, dwelt on the verges of these old commons. From actual observation of their physical characteristics and habits during the last fifty years, I am of opinion that they are of a very ancient race, totally different from the surrounding people. The physical peculiarities are very marked. They have the long head *(Dolicho-cephali)*, projecting eyebrows, high cheek bones, strong and coarse limbs, leaden aspect, slow motions, and, in a very marked degree, the Moorish skin—the colour of the skin very like the gipsy's, but very unlike in every other feature. Their habits and modes of life in the early part of the present century were peculiar. They were often buck-stealers, poachers, and fishers, the transmitted instincts of the chase having come down with them through the ages. This would lead them to the commons and most neglected parts of the country. Their callings and handicrafts also seem to point to their being of a primitive people who have kept their ancient habits. They are expert in using twigs or osiers, in making besoms from birch and broom, also in making straw-work, beehives, &c., from split briars and straw, and they are very expert in making primitive traps and snares from withes and bands; in fact, in using all kinds of natural and ready products of the country. Those who kept animals had the most primitive kinds, as dogs, pigs, geese, and ducks, but especially asses, for carrying their baskets and brooms to where they could sell them.

They were very sly and very suspicious, as aboriginal races are always; apparently very harmless, but not so safe as they appeared to be. When exasperated they would fight with anything that lay next them—bills, spades,

pikels, swipples, or any of their rude implements, and with these they were, as they say in their vernacular, "lungeous." Some of the fiercer kind, if close pressed, would fight with their mouths, and bite like bulldogs. I may add that they in a general way shunned society, and appeared to be almost destitute of religious instincts.

With the view of supporting my theory that these people are of a most ancient race—that they are, in fact, the Euskarians or Turanians, the people that preceded the Celts in this island—you will permit me to give a few extracts from a series of articles in a popular periodical that lies ready to my hand, written by Grant Allen, in which the peculiar characteristics of this people are set forth with great clearness and conciseness. I ought to add, however, that the information he has furnished to us is gathered from the labours of Thurnham, Huxley, and our own learned president. After referring to the Palæolithic men of the long, long past, Grant Allen in the articles referred to above says :—

> Long after these a second race occupied Britain, some of whose descendants almost undoubtedly *exist in our midst in the present day.* These were the Neolithic, who have been identified as a branch of the isolated Basque or Euskarian race, which now lives among the valleys of the Western Pyrenees and the Asturias mountains. They were swarthy, like the darkest Italians and Spaniards or even the Moors.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> At present the points to which I wish to call attention are, firstly, the fact of their existence in early days in Britain, *and, secondly, the fact that many of their descendants still remain among us to the present day.*
>
> . . . . . .
>
> It will suffice to point out that before the arrival of the Celts and other Aryan tribes in Britain these Euskarians spread over the whole of our islands, and were apparently the only people then inhabiting them. Their descendants exist almost unmixed at the present day as the so-called Black Celts in certain parts of Western Ireland and Scotland, and in a few places in South Wales; while their blood may be still traced in a more mixed condition in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, East Anglia, the Scotch Highlands, and in *many other districts of England and Scotland.*
>
> . . . . . .

The vanquished and enslaved Euskarians learned to speak the dialect of their Celtic lords as they afterwards learned to speak that of their Roman conquerors.

. . . . . .

But from the ethnological point of view a Euskarian is a Euskarian still, whatever language he may happen to speak. His tongue would produce no immediate change in the colour of his skin and eyes. To this day the darker people are mainly to be found among the peasantry.

And, I might add, *especially* on the borders of commons and mosses.

Our oldest element is a dark one, now scattered up and down through the population, and only gathered into a little nucleus here or there in Ireland or Scotland. This element was Celticised but not exterminated by the Aryan Celts, and became with them the Celt-Euskarian "Ancient Britons" of our history books. It is probable that the numerical proportion of all the older element, especially the Euskarian, is far greater than people generally at all imagine.

Let anyone who is acquainted with the different localities, and who can remember fifty years back, recall the kind of people there were on Lindow Common, Sale Moor, Heyhead, Lifeless Moss, Mottram Common, Broken Cross, Rudheath, and Biddulph Moor, and I think I might add Southport—whose donkey drivers and sand-grounders are from the end of a bog at Churchtown, and who were there before Southport was built—and I think he will arrive at the fact that these different peoples were until recently of a distinct race from the people of the rest of the country; that they were, in fact, of the old Euskarian race, driven to these bogs long ages before the Romans set foot in Britain, and who have continued almost intact until recently; and, doubtless, as is intimated by Grant Allen, in the quotations given, well-marked specimens of them might be found even in the present day. If this be granted—and I have no doubt of the facts—it is conclusive against the post-Roman theory of the age of these peat bogs. How, then, have these people remained intact? At first they fled to these "dismal swamps" from the face of the conquering peoples,

and lived outside of civilisation in their own primitive way for long ages. In later times there is a legal reason for their continuing upon these bogs. After the breaking up of the feudal system and serfdom came the Poor Law, with its law of settlement, which is principally derived from 13 and 14 ch. 2, cap. 12, which, after reciting that, "Whereas, by reason of some defects in the law, poor people are not restrained from going from one parish to another, and therefore do endeavour to *settle themselves* in those parishes where there is the best stock, the largest commons or wastes to build cottages, and the most woods for them to burn and destroy," provides "that upon complaint made to any justice of the peace, within forty days after such person coming to settle, or who coming to inhabit is *likely* to be chargeable, such justices shall by their warrant convey such person to such parish where he was last legally settled, either as a *native*, *householder*, sojourner, apprentice, or servant." If such person returned after removal, he was summarily convicted as a vagabond and sent to prison—and this whether he troubled the parish or not. After a time this law was somewhat ameliorated in its incidence (though it yet disgraces our statute-book), and then a man could remain anywhere provided he asked for nothing; but if when in poverty he asked for help, the old inhuman law laid hold of him and took him to his old place, so that this law of settlement would have a strong action in keeping these ancient people to their old haunts. Improved legislation in the direction of freedom helped to absorb these people to a great extent in the surrounding populations; but the final agent in almost obliterating the distinctive traces of these old people about our mosses was the spread of education and religion among the common people, first done by the Sunday schools of the latter part of the last century and the earlier part of this century. The old parish

churches were far distant, and in the best parts and heart of the parishes; but upon Sunday schools being established around the commons, the commoners' children were gathered with the farmers' and labourers' children of the locality; intermarriages followed, and eventually almost all traces of our ancient commoner—the ancient Euskarian—have disappeared, and will, ere long, disappear entirely and for ever.

THE ROMANS IN MANCHESTER.

BY GEORGE ESDAILE.

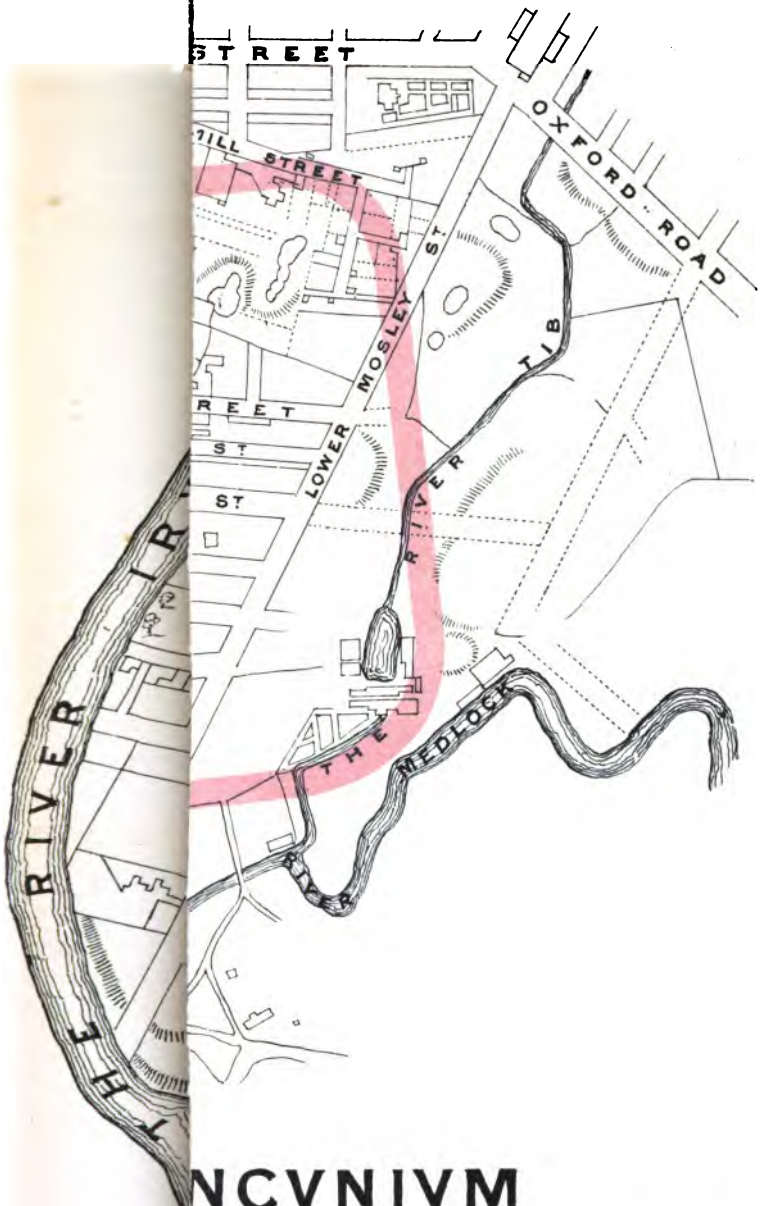
HAVING in my previous paper on the "Romans in Chester" successfully laid down the camp of Hyginus at the north-eastern angle of that city, I now intend to show how the same rule can be applied to Manchester.

On this enlarged copy of Laurent's map of Manchester (see annexed plan) I have drawn an outline of the area of this camp, in size 2,320 feet by 1,620 feet, with results not quite so startling as in the case of Chester, but still I think finding some coincidences, which I will give in detail.

The circuit of this camp would as nearly as possible be from Knott Mill, down Castle Street, along the Medlock, skirting the twin canal basins in Castlefield, Liverpool Road end; across that road then called Priestner Street, where we find in a railway arch the suggestion of an old road directly in a line with one on Thornton's map, thence along Charles Street, Camp Street, Windmill Street, the river Tib, to the starting point.

In this area I of course include Castle Field, Camp Field, and Aldport.

In the former I find that the fragments of walls seen at various times, especially by the British Archæological



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lar Camp, as traced by remains existing in
down on Laurent's Plan of Manchester.

Society in 1856, as well as the piece now so carefully preserved, do not fit in with any part of the arrangement of this camp of Hyginus, and therefore may possibly be of post-Roman-camp date, yet of Roman materials and constructed in the Roman fashion; and it may be all that remains of a later Roman fort, built when only a limited number of troops were required, and when the site of the Consular camp, with the exception of this small fort, was a Roman town. It may also be the remains of the castle of the giant Tarquinius, from which he may have been ousted by Sir Lancelot.

Whilst including Camp Field and Aldport, I fear that I may seem to controvert some high authorities, but as I find these places within the area, I must include them; and I also may be presumed to reject the supposed origin of the name of Camp Field—from an encampment of soldiers in the last century—and also seem to ignore the Saxon town on the site of Aldport; both are possible, for they are, I think, the issue of events which happened after the Romans left England.

There are many coincidences in various plans of Manchester in relation to the shape and size of the Roman Winter-Camp on this site, and they may be enumerated under two heads—(1) streets or fieldpaths, and (2) ground plans of buildings and remains. On referring to the much-maligned "Whitaker," I found that his plans of part of the area under consideration were of different scales. Assimilating them and laying down the camp to the corrected scale, I find his morass at the northern end at the base of a steep slope. From "Thornton's" plan I gleaned another fragment in a fieldpath with a rounded angle; in "Laurent" I found two fieldpaths still following the curved angle. I venture to lay considerable stress on these footpaths as handing down to us the sites of old ways, and, as most

owners of landed property know to their sorrow, it is very difficult to extinguish them because of their ancient prescriptive rights. At the south-western angle, on the boundary line of the Cayley and Ducie estates, I found some old buildings known one hundred years ago as the Gaythorn Dyeworks, at the junction of the Tib with the Medlock, and giving very distinctly the shape of the curved angle.

From the plan of Manchester, "*circa* A.D. 300," by Whitaker, I purpose to extract some evidence, although it was drawn fourteen or fifteen hundred years after the Romans vacated the position. It is also wrongly "Northed" by many degrees, but professes to give a ground plan of what he saw; if corrected, we have the plan of the Roman town not very much out from what it ought to be, according to the plan of a camp by Hyginus.

I consider that in the name Aldport we have abundant evidence of a Roman rather than of a Saxon derivation. The name Aldport is now spelt Alport, and within my remembrance has always been pronounced much in the same way that the modern Romans would give it—Olport; alteporta, the high or upper gate. This name the Porta Sinisterior on the Via Principalis bore, in all probability, in contradistinction to the Porta Dexterior, which must have been at a much lower level—for its site is still so, even after this lapse of centuries, and besides, according to Whitaker, this Porta "was close to the Hollow way to the ford," and therefore of necessity lower. This view is supported in Collier's strictures on Whitaker, where the former uses a Romano-Saxon compound word Hooperton or Upporten, the upper portion, as the common and universal name of that part of Manchester, nor did he ever *hear* it called otherwise (p. 134, 1862 edit.).

I beg for a moment or two to leave Manchester, but not

Alport, and to glance at this contour plan of the modern city of London, drawn by five students of the College for Civil Engineers, one of whom was a personal friend of mine. In this we find Aldgate—or, as the natives call it, Olgate—the highest of the two gates, Algate and Ludgate, above the datum (the datum being ten feet below the top of the capstone at the foot of the steps on the east side of Blackfriars Bridge), Algate being fifty-four feet and Ludgate forty-two feet; the former being the higher of these gates, or ports, was therefore named Algate or Alport.

To the soundness of this argument it is quite immaterial which of the gates of the Roman camp is represented by Algate; it was the high gate and is so still.

Many derivations have been imagined for the name Aldersgate, but the one I am about to give has not yet been advanced. As the Roman camp in process of time developed into a city, other ports or gates would be a necessity, and Aldersgate, the higher gate—actually sixty-three feet above the datum—the alterior porta of the Romans, would soon be euphonized into altersgate by a Romano-Saxon race.

We can more easily grasp the site of the Roman camp of Hyginus, which was destroyed by Boadicea, if we look at this physical model which I made in 1856 from the plan of contours of equal altitudes, before referred to, and on it we see various modern streets on the lines of the viæ and vicinal ways of the camp, bounded on the east by Wallbrook, the Watling Street leading up to it, crossing it, and leaving it exactly on the approved plan (to which I shall shortly allude), and passing northwards through Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Suffolk, and called Watling Street in 1339-40 (*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, p. 135, b. 13, E. iii.).

Vitruvius, who flourished about B.C. 135, gives an instruction which was not carefully followed out by the builders

of Mancunium. On the foundations of walls and towers (chap. v.) he says: "An easy approach to the walls must be provided against; indeed they should be surrounded by uneven ground, and the roads leading to the gates should be winding, and turn to the left from the gates. By this arrangement the right sides of the attacking troops, which are not covered by their shields, will be open to the weapons of the besieged." The road from Mancunium to Deva winds certainly, but in a contrary direction, in order to cross the Medlock at right angles, for with that river as a fosse they could afford to set Vitruvius aside; as for the other roads from the gates all traces have long since vanished, excepting the gravel road found under the site of Mr. Philips' house in Quay Street, mentioned by Whitaker, and which gravel road, I presume, led directly from Knott Mill across the camp, and turned either into the line of the modern Deansgate, or led to the ford where Salford Bridge stood. In Aston's *Guide* (p. 254) we read: "At the place where the bridge now crosses the river, was formerly a ford; traces of the road by observation of carriage ruts in the rock have been discovered by workmen digging for foundations on the Manchester margin of the river."

The road crossed the river along Greengate—shall I say Grint-gate—to the ford at Ford Lane, and so forward.

I have received some curious evidence about an old road running to some extent parallel with Deansgate, and which may be the road *straight* from the Olport of Mancunium, and this has been borne out by reference to plans on deeds of three hundred years old. This old way was quite as wide as Deansgate, and crossed Cumberland Street, Wood Street, Spinningfield, Bridge Street, along Southgate, and so on; but in process of time was, by succeeding owners, gradually narrowed, so that it would only take a handcart in some parts, and at last, some few years ago, was entirely stopped

up as far east as Bridge Street by an owner who kept on buying till he possessed some four or five acres on both sides of it.

The almost total disappearance of the Roman Camp at Mancunium is accounted for by Leland, who died in 1552. In describing Manchester he proceeds: "And almost two flyte shottes without the Town, beneth on the same side of Irwell, yet be seen the dikes and foundations of old Mancastle, in a ground now enclosed, the stones of the ruins of this castle were translated *towards making of Bridges for the town.*"

Camden, who died 1623, states in his *Britannia*: "In a park of the Earl of Derby in this neighbourhood, called Alparc, I saw the *foundations of an old square tower* called Mancastle, where the river Medlock falls into the Irwell."

In the deed lent by the Earl of Derby recently for our inspection, *thirty* acres of land were granted by Edward VI.; *within that area* of thirty acres Camden saw the foundations of the old square tower since delineated by Whitaker, Green, and others. Now as the camp of Hyginus occupied an area of *eighty-six* acres, and as it is impossible for the smaller to contain the greater, *Mancastle* could not be *Mancunium.*

Hollingworth, who died 1656, states: "In Aldport there is a plot and groundework of an ancient fortress, where allso sundry Roman coines have bin digged up, builded four square, commonly called Mancastle or Mamcastle, &c." And now to hear Whitaker's account of the ground in his day: "And betwixt the Castle-Field and the fold (Alporton Fold) is an area of sixteen or seventeen acres, which is now converted chiefly into gardens, and which was certainly the original area of ancient Manchester. This lies immediately without the northern barriers of the Station, and this extends up to the new houses and the new church in the

Camp-Field." (He here writes about St. John's, built 1708-9, and not St. Matthew's, 1822-5.)

"In the immediate skirts of a great town the plough must have long and frequently ransacked the ground, and the many antiquities which it called into light would either be never attended to at all, or be seen, admired, and forgotten. But the soil of the southern part of this area is absolutely one great body of adventitious earth, fragments of brick, pieces of hewn stones, and remnants of urns."

"Huge blocks of a mill-stone grit, such as appeared within the rude foundations within the Castle Field, and what had undoubtedly been brought down by the torrents of the Medlock, have been recently dug up within the circuit of the area, with their mortar firmly adhering to them, and the whole level of the ground appears to have been traversed with streets of regular pavement in a variety of directions across it" (vol. i., p. 205).

I believe that Whitaker was unacquainted with the work of Hyginus or that of his translator, Schelius; if he had known them he would, with his wonderful powers, have applied the description of the camp to what *he* then saw, but which we can only find out with great pains.

Without entering into a detailed list of the several finds as far as is known within the area of eighty-six acres, I may generally say that in almost every part of Castle-Field finds have been made. The various remains we saw at Worsley Hall. The Roman and other relics in the Leverian Collection. Dr. Leigh's figure, and the several matters given in *Roman Lancashire.* The remains found by Mr. Farr forty or more years ago, and which he has kindly brought for our inspection to-night; and as a good reason why so little is now found in Castle-Field, he will narrate that which should make the hair of every antiquarian stand on end—that the Altrincham and South Junction Railway

was ballasted with a *débris* of urns, bricks, stones, and tiles from Castle-Field; we know where they are, I am sorry to say. And, further, these coins and gods which I have laid upon the table from my own collection were found about the site of Beaufort Street.

Alport Town has also given up something. Some twenty-four years ago I found remains of thin and thick tiles and corroded coins. I have to-night a fragment of a rough stone from the site of the Cheshire Lines Railway Station. Horsley, b. ii., p. 301, gives an inscribed stone, and the one copied by Dr. Dee (1595-1608) were both found in Alport Town. Mr. Farr can also speak to a find of an urn with coins on the premises of the Crown Inn, Deansgate, some of which, I believe, he has here to-night, the rest were dispersed at the time; the urn or vase was presented to the Natural History Society's Museum in Peter Street, and it is now in the British Museum.

At the Gaythorn Dyeworks, to which I have before alluded, at the bend in the Tib was some stonework which has been described to me as a terrible, thick, deep, stone wall, which was entirely dismantled and dug up when Mr. Webster improved it for a tannery about forty-two years ago. A subsequent owner told me that he had to go down thirty feet below the then depressed surface to get a foundation for a works that he was constructing. For thirty feet we must now read fifty feet below the present level in the gasyard.

Some coins were found between Trafford Street and the canal, about one hundred yards from City Road, and which Mr. Moorsom, C.E., informs me are in the possession of Mr. Ross, secretary, Cheshire Lines Committee Railway.

In another and opposite corner were found large masses of stonework, some few years ago, during alterations.

Within this large area of eighty-six acres there still are

about forty vacant spots where searches could be made, and which, if systematically conducted, would lead to some finds; the whole of the spots will inevitably be built upon and the opportunity lost for some years to come.

Since writing the above there have been some grand excavations undertaken in the city of Bath, with the result of finding, in addition to a hypocaust previously discovered, a range of baths, in ruins certainly, but sufficiently complete for us to gain from this rough diagram a shadow of their former appearance, which in its principle follows one portion of the fresco in the baths of Titus.

The City Architect of Bath kindly marked, on a plan I sent him, the site of these discoveries, and from his pamphlet on the find I give his ground plan, which fits in exactly with the position of the hypocaust, &c., found in Chester, and also tallies with the place of the Valetudinarium of the Consular camp as laid down by Hyginus. I feel that evidence in stone, marble, and lead is being turned up daily to confirm the application which I have advanced as to the identity of some portion of British towns and cities ending or compounded with Chester, with the Consular camp of Hyginus.

LIST OF EXHIBITS ALLUDED TO IN THE FOREGOING PAPER.

Inscriptions on Coins found in Castle-Field.

1. *Ob.* SALONINA AVG.
2. *Rev.* ROMA.
3. *Rev.* ROMA.
4. *Ob.* ROMA. *Rev.* P·L·C.
5. *Ob.* CONSTANS P·F AVG. *Rev.* GLORIA AD DAC.
6. *Ob.* D·N·CONSTANS P·F AVG. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO RO.
7. *Ob.* IMP·M·CL·TACITVS·AVG. *Rev.* AEQVITAS AVG XXII.

8. *Ob.* IMP · C · PROBVS · P · F · AVG. *Rev.* MARTI DACIAE LXXI.
9. *Ob.* IMP · C · PROBVS · P · F · AVG. *Rev.* PROVIDENT · AVG XXIS.
10. *Ob.* CAES · CARVS · P · F · AVG. *Rev.* REPARATIO S · LVG · S.
11. *Ob.* IMP · CL · CARINVS P · F · AVG. *Rev.* SPES · PVBLICA.
12. *Ob.* D · N · MAGNENTIVS P · F · AVG. *Rev.* S · C · VICTORIA · AD · DNN · AVG · ET · CAE · VOT · V · MVL · X · S · V · R · P · L · G.
13. *Ob.* CRISPVS · NOB · CAES. *Rev.* CAESARVM NOSTRARVM VOT · V · TA.
14. *Ob.* CRISPVS · NOB · CAES. *Rev.* VIRTVS EXERCITI SF S · Q · T.
15. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · JVN · NOB · C. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS SMKA.
16. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · JVN · NOB. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS TRP.
17. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · JVN · NOB · C. *Rev.* CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT · V. R · S.
18. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · JVN · NOB. *Rev.* CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT · X S · T · R.
19. *Ob.* IMP · CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG. *Rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI P · LG. F · T.
20. *Ob.* IMP · CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG. *Rev.* GENIO POPVLI ROMANI R · P.
21. *Ob.* IMP · CONSTANTINVS P · F · AVG. *Rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI R F R · S.
22. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · F · AVG. *Rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI S · P. M · LN.
23. *Ob.* IMP · CONSTANTINVS · AVG. *Rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI S · F. P · LN.
24. *Ob.* IMP · CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG. *Rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI P · L · N.
25. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · MAX · AVG. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS S · M · T SA.
26. *Ob.* IMP · C · CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG. *Rev.* JOVI · CONSERVATORI · AVG · T · S · B.
27. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · AVG. *Rev.* TRANQVILITAS VOT · XX · STB.
28. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · MAX · AVG. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS CONS B.
29. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · MAX · AVG. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS CONS B.
30. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS · MAX · AVG. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS SMKA.
31. *Ob.* CONSTANTIVS · JVN · NOB. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS PSIS.
32. *Ob.* FL · CVL · CONSTANTIVS · NOB · C. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS PSIS.
33. *Ob.* FL · (CVL) CONSTANTIVS · NOB · C. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS TRS.

34. *Ob.* CONSTANTIVS·MAX·AVG. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS RS.
35. *Ob.* CONSTANTIVS VICTORIA S·CON. *Rev.* VICTORIA SCON.
36. *Ob.* D·N·CONSTANTIVS P·F AVG. *Rev.* FEL·TEMP·REPARATIO SMKA.
37. *Ob.* IMP·CONSTANTINVS P·F·AVG. *Rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI P·ARL.
38. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS·AVG. *Rev.* N·CONSTANTINVS·AVG·VOT·XX·P·A.
39. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS·AVG. *Rev.* SARMATIA DEVICTA P·TR.
40. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS·AVG. *Rev.* SARMATIA DEVICTA P·TR·V.
41. *Ob.* IMP·CONSTANTINVS·AVG. *Rev.* VICTORIA VOT·P·R·TR.
42. *Ob.* CONSTANTINVS·AVG. *Rev.* PROVIDENTIA·AVG P·TR.
43. *Ob.* IMP·C·M·A·MAXIMIANVS·P·F·AVG. *Rev.* CONCORDIA MILITVM CA XXI.
44. *Ob.* IMP·C·M·A·MAXIMIANVS·P·F·AVG. *Rev.* CONCORDIA MILITVM.
45. *Ob.* IMP·C·M·A·MAXIMIANVS·P·F·AVG. *Rev.* CONCORD(IA MI)LITVM.
46. *Ob.* IMP·LICINIVS·AVG. *Rev.* D·N·LICINI·AVGVSTI·S·A.
47. *Ob.* ·TIVS:P·F·AVG. *Rev.* GLORIA ROMANORVM A·TR.
48. *Ob.* AVG·DIO. *Rev.* COIII SL.
49. *Ob.* IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P·MAX·T·R·P. *Rev.* S·C.
50. *Ob.* DN·VESPA - - - *Rev.* ANTIA.
51. *Ob.* HADRIANVS. *Rev.* C·S.

Two Roman "Household gods":—

1. Hercules, with club; figure 1¾ins. high.
2. Draped male, with quiver; figure 2¼ins. high.

Mr. Farr's exhibits—

Enamelled Fibula.

Two Beads (glass).

Fibula.

Fragments of Samian Ware; potter's name, Tittivs.

Fragments of Black Ware.

Fragments of Amphoræ, Handles, Lips, &c.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE RECENT FIND OF ROMAN COINS AT ULNES WALTON.

BY W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

SINCE my former communication* to the Society on this subject, I have been enabled, through the courtesy of Miss ffarington, who has kindly sent me the coins for inspection, to carefully examine each coin, and by this means arrive at almost the exact date when they were deposited in the ground. I previously stated that the coins were found at Croston. This, though approximately correct, is technically erroneous. The spot where the discovery occurred, though closely adjoining Croston railway station, is in the township of Ulnes Walton (the Littlewood Brick and Tile Works being also in the same township), of which the Misses ffarington are Ladies of the Manor; whilst Mr. de Trafford is Lord of the Manor of Croston.

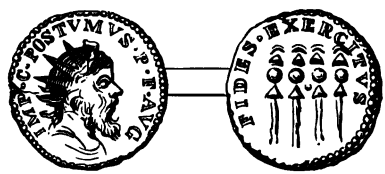
The total number of coins and portions of coins sent me by Miss ffarington number sixty-five. Of these, one (a fragment of silver) is of an empress, but neither her name nor her features can be made out; whilst a second fragment, of which sufficient of the reverse is left to ascertain that it is of the ANNONA. AVG. type, has lost both the face of the

* See "Proceedings" of March 7th, 1884.

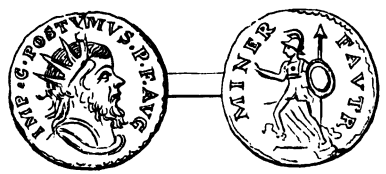
emperor and his name, though I think it may be of Postumus. With these exceptions the whole of the number may be identified, and of the sixty-three remaining more than five-sixths are of Postumus. The earliest appears to be one of Valerianus, A.D. 253—263. Of his son Gallienus (emperor A.D. 253—268) there are two coins, of Salonina (wife of Gallienus) there are also two, and of Saloninus (son of Gallienus, killed A.D. 259) there are five. Of Postumus (who was one of the "Thirty Tyrants," being proclaimed emperor in Gaul in A.D. 258, and who reigned in that province—with which was probably associated Britain—until his assassination in A.D. 267) there are fifty-three coins. In A.D. 265, there was associated in this Gallic empire with Postumus another of the "Tyrants," named Victorinus, whose career came to an end by assassination at the same time as that of Postumus. None of his coins, however, occur in this hoard, or at least in that portion of it recovered. This would appear to indicate that the hoard was buried before the coins of Victorinus came into use in Britain, or, possibly, before that emperor began to reign. On the other hand, the large proportion of coins of Postumus seem to show that it could not be very early in his reign, so we may safely assume that about the year A.D. 264 or 265 the vase and coins were deposited in the ground.

As to the reverses of the coins there are none of a very rare type. The number of dedications to Hercules and Neptune on those of Postumus are perhaps large in proportion to the total number. One of this emperor's coins of the "Fides Militum" type has the first word spelt "Fid*u*s." On the fifty-three of his coins, twenty-two different reverses occur, besides five coins which have the reverse illegible. But all this will be better seen in the tabulated form which I annex.

	REVERSES.	No.
VALERIANVS ...	VICTORIA · AVGG. Victory standing (only part of this coin)	1
GALLIENVS ...	VIRTVS · AVG. A military figure standing, spear in right hand	1
,,	Reverse obliterated. Of debased silver	1
SALONINA ...	DEAE SEGETIAE. The goddess standing within a shrine	1
,,	VESTA FELIX. Vesta standing to left—wand in left hand—patera (?) in right. In exergue S ...	1
SALONINVS ...	CONSECRATIO. An eagle bearing the Emperor to heaven...	2
,,	CONSECRATIO. Figure effaced, possibly an altar	1
,, ...	PIETAS · AVG. Pontifical instruments	2
POSTVMVS ...	FELICITAS · AVG. Felicity holding cornucopia and caduceus	2
,, ...	FIDES EXERCITVS. Four standards	1



POSTVMVS ...	FIDES · MILITVM. A standing female holding a standard in each hand	4
,, ...	FORTVNA · AVG. Standing female with cornucopia...	1
,, ...	FORTVNA REDVX. Fortune seated within a temple or shrine	1
,, ...	HERC · DEVSONIENSI. Hercules walking to right with club, &c.	4
,, ...	HERC · PACIFERO. Hercules with club in left hand and olive branch in right	5
,, ...	LAETITIA above a galley, AVG. beneath it	1
,, ...	MINER · FAVTR. Minerva Fautrix marching to left with shield and spear, helmeted	1



POSTVMVS	...	MONETA · AVG. *Moneta* standing with scales and cornucopia	9
,,	...	NEPTVNO REDVCI. Neptune standing with dolphin in right hand and trident in left	3
,,	...	PAX · AVG. Peace standing	1
,,	...	PM · TRP · COS · II · P · P. Military figure standing, spear in right hand; one of these is of debased silver	2
,,	...	PROVIDENTIA · AVG. Providence standing ...	2
,,	...	SAECVLI · FELICITAS. Soldier with spear in right hand, in left a globe. One of these is silvered	3
,,	...	SALVS · AVG. Æsculapius with rod and serpent...	1
,,	...	SALVS · EXERCITVS. Æsculapius standing to right	1
,,	...	SALVS POSTVMI · AVG. Æsculapius with serpent	1
,,	...	SALVS · PROVINCIARVM. Recumbent figure facing left...	1
,,	...	VBERTAS · AVG. Ubertas standing, cornucopia in left hand, in right a purse	1
,,	...	VIRTVS · AVG. Military figure standing to right...	3
,,	...	Reverse illegible, or obliterated	5
		Portion of a debased silver coin of an Empress, legend on both sides defaced	1
		Portion of coin with reverse ANNONA · AVG, but emperor's name and features broken off	1
		Total	65

With the exception of those which are otherwise described the whole of these coins are of the third brass series. It is not known yet what was the full extent of the hoard; possibly more coins may in a short time be recovered.

It is gratifying to find that since the publication of my *Roman Lancashire* great interest has been evoked in the matter of Roman antiquities at many places in the county. One friend, upon reading my reference to the Roman vicinal way leading from Kirkham to Elswick, has made excavations to the north of the latter place, and has found a small paved road about ten inches under the surface in five or six places in different fields, and has traced it a N.W.

direction close to the bank of the river Wyre, for which it is evidently aiming, the whole distance laid bare being upon his property.

At Overborough, the owner of the mansion (Mr. Fenwick) has communicated the intelligence that numerous pavements, foundations of walls, &c., exist beneath the garden surface. It is to be hoped that at some period excavations may be made there. Better still, from examination faint traces of the ditch and rampart of the fortress have been found in several places, sufficient to partially map its outline. At one spot a few yards of both are fairly well developed. At another point traces of buildings are visible on the surface.

I have also received particulars from MSS. of an interesting Roman tile tomb with the tiles inscribed, an altar bearing a defaced inscription, and a number of coins, found at Lancaster in the last century. A description of these will shortly be made public.

Finally, the particulars recently published by Mr. J. P. Earwaker from the Watson MSS., of the course of the Roman Road between Manchester and Blackstone Edge, should stimulate friends who reside in its track to endeavour to find its traces.

WARDEN HUNTYNGTON.

BY THE REV. E. F. LETTS, M.A.

AT page 46 of Dr. Hibbert-Ware's *Foundations in Manchester* is an engraving of the "effigy of the Rev. J. Huntyngton, Bacalaureus in Decretis, the first Warden of Manchester College, in his sacerdotal vestments," on a brass plate in the vaults beneath the choir.

This engraving, at first sight, shows an ecclesiastic most certainly *not* in sacerdotal vestment, but in choir vestments, to wit, a grey almuce (here represented as black) and a very long surplice. He has a hideous face, his figure is stumpy, and his arms and hands are absurd. The effigy has a brass legend above the head—"Domine dilexi decorem domus tuæ"="Lord, I have loved the habitation (*i.e.*, the adornment) of Thy house"—and around it is a mutilated canopy; the whole being confined in a narrow border of brass, on which were parts of a motto or inscription, with circlets at each corner. In a very slight account of this brass, Dr. Hibbert says the inscription is "Hic jacet Johannes Huntyngton Baccalaureus in Decretis primus magister vel custos hujus collegii qui obiit 11 Novembr 1458." (Here lies John Huntyngton,

Bachelor of Laws, First Master or Warden of this College, who died 11 November, 1458.) He adds in another place, "Qui de novo construxit istam cancellam" (who rebuilt this chancel), and, after the date, "cuj aie p'picietur Deus Amen" (on whose soul God have mercy). He further says that the Warden was buried in the vault of the choir which he himself had built, immediately under the high altar as it then stood.*

Of his life he really gives no details at all. I therefore sought other information about this brass, but turning to Haines' standard work, I find it is not even catalogued among the other brasses of Manchester Collegiate Church, nor was any rubbing of it known to exist. I thereupon requested the Dean to allow me to have the big warden's vault opened, so that I might take a careful rubbing, and make any other researches I thought fit, which permission was at once readily granted. One night just before Christmas, with three masons, I set to work to descend into that gloomy resting place, which had not been opened for about eleven years. There is a steep step from the choir to the north choir aisle—through the iron gate near the communion rail—and as your foot descends lower than you expect, the flag you step on resounds with a hollow boom. That is the entrance to the vault. It is a very large, massive stone, inscribed to the memory of Thomas Kenyon, of Peel, who died in 1751, and another Thomas Kenyon, a cousin, who died in 1750, and who do not certainly rest beneath it. After a few minutes' chipping, rolling, and levering a chasm gapes beneath the flag.

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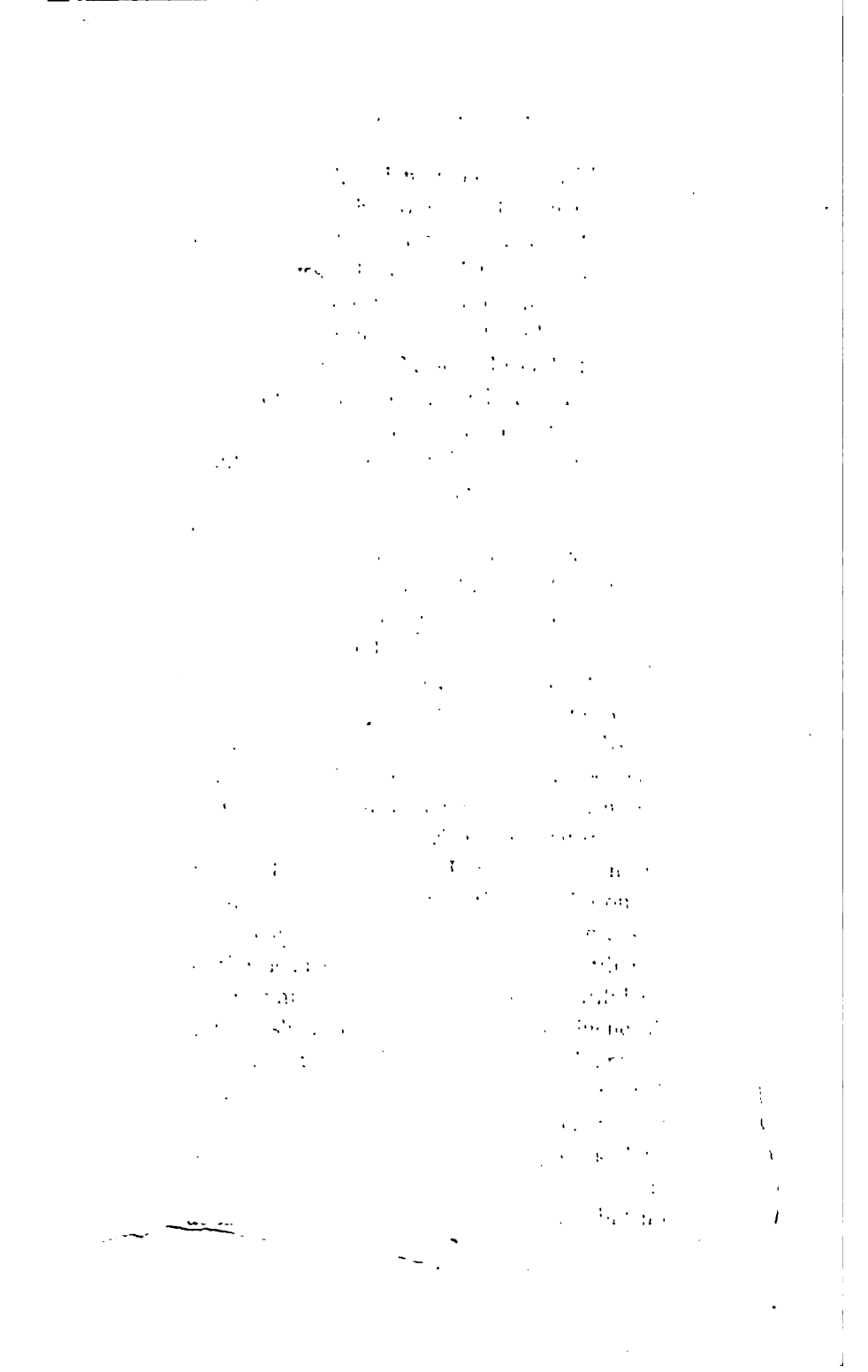
* Later on in the book Dr. Hibbert tells us these vaults were not made till 1755, when this stone was removed from its place in the choir above, on which occasion, I suppose, the bones of the good Warden and others who lay before the altar were ruthlessly dug up and scattered to the winds.

We descend, and find ourselves within a small series of brick cellars with groined roofs. There is a passage straight across this subterranean choir, and to right and left, *i.e.*, east and west, three small bins or cells; those to the east have further ones beyond them extending as far as the Sanctuary does above, but these last are partly bricked up, and, as a light is flashed through the apertures, broken pieces of coffin, bones, earth, and fragments of lacquered ornaments are seen piled in a huge heap. In another vault lie other coffins in various stages of decay, here and there disclosing skeletons as black as if polished with lead.

But in the vaults near at hand are coffins in a very fair state of repair, especially Warden Calvert's, which lies near the doorway covered with black cloth, and having massive brass handles and the name-plate quite clear and legible. The floor of these vaults is paved with tombstones taken from the choir when the excavations were made in A.D. 1755, and the passage between the cells contains inscriptions to Wardens Birch, Ogden, Wroe, Huntyngton, and Heyrick, this last under a coat of arms of the Radcliffe family, he having married a daughter of that house; but next to him is the brass I came in search of. Much of it is missing, unluckily most of the inscription, all the canopy, the circles at the corners, and a large brass plate once fixed at the head of the stone, the rivets still remaining. The flag in which it is embedded is of beautiful Purbeck marble, but smashed in half, and is about six inches thick, eight feet long, and two and a half broad. I am glad to say the figure of Warden Huntyngton is quite perfect and in good preservation, but loose on the stone, and liable to become broken at any moment by being walked upon. A large coffin—Mr. Lawson's, the Grammar School master—is just at the foot, covering part of the brass, but not causing any



† Hic iacet Johes Aurifabri

Qui obiit et Mense Augusti Anno ℣ri Millimo ccclxviii [illegible] Deus Amen

Qui nobis constituit istam Ecclesiam. Magister simul Custos Rectorq; primus. Magister simul Rectorisq; primus Custos Collegii

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difficulty in the rubbing; of the elaborate canopy no trace remained, except that many years ago Mr. John Owen being down here made a rubbing of a bit of brass he found but knew not what it belonged to. I took a tracing of this, and found it fitted the canopy exactly, and by it the whole can be restored. In the Hibbert engraving another small fragment is shown, but neither it nor Mr. Owen's piece could be found in the vaults after a very careful search. However, the pillars of the canopy are intact, or enough of them to restore the rest; also a considerable portion of the inscription round the border, namely, "✠ Hic Jacet Johēs Huntyngton" at the top; then, in loose bits, "Bacalareus in" on the left hand side, and on the right "Mense Novembr Anno Dni Milmo" loose, and then near the upper end, fixed, "Cūj aie p'picietur." There are no remains of the inscription at the foot of the brass. But I think the whole inscription, by the help of Dugdale, whose account was written about 1650, may be made out. He says—

Super marmoreum lapidem prostratum in orientali parte chori cernitur effigies hominis habitu Canonici secularis vestiti in lamina ænea et sequens epitaphium ✠ Hic Jacet Johēs Huntyngton Bacalareus in Decretis primus Majister sive custos istius Collegii Qui de nobo construxit istam Cancellam Qui obiit xj' mense Novembr Anno Dni millmo cccclxiii cuj' aie' p'picietur Deus. Amen.

No doubt the large brass at the head of the stone contained a very interesting account of the life-work of this good man—to wit the edifying of the College and Church, which flourished under his guidance for thirty-six years. Immediately under the small semi-circular label—which is a scroll of a beautifully free and graceful pattern, containing the words, "Dñe dilexi decorē dom' tue"—comes the figure of the priest, which is tall, stately, and of beautiful proportions. The face is a noble and reverend one; elderly, but

not marked with age, as is the case in Bishop Stanley's brass. The hair is full and abundant, the almost square tonsure being accurately defined. It is to be regretted that the enamel which covered the next portion of the brass—the shoulders—has so perished that its colour cannot be determined; but undoubtedly it was originally *grey*, the colour of the squirrel skins, of which the choir almuce of ecclesiastics was made. It must be remembered that in those days our beautiful stalls were not built, and to judge by the church even at this date, with all our modern appliances, the draughts of winter must have been piercing. Canons then had a peculiar vestment, which was really a boa, simply to keep them warm, and I have seen the Canons of Rouen to this day carrying these very same almuces over their arms. The tails of the squirrels may be seen hanging at intervals round the lower edge of this cape, and the two long strips hanging down in front were doubtless meant to tie upon necessary occasion. This garment takes the place of our modern hood, and is worn over the surplice,* which our warden is here represented as wearing, and which is a most graceful vestment reaching a little below the knee, and so artistically represented in the brass that we can tell it is of fine linen, revealing the folds of the cassock beneath it. The sleeves are most gracefully treated, and the hands are small and simple, no ring adorning the fingers.† I carefully sought to find traces of the feet

* The surplice was entirely a choir vestment superceding the albe, which was also a linen vestment, thin, and had tight sleeves; on the contrary, the super-pelliceum was a loose garment of linen lined with skins, the white only being preserved to look like an albe, and the bachelor of arts' hood of lamb's wool was no doubt originally but the collar of the surplice though now a separate vestment.

† As stated by Canon Raines, and represented by Mr. Palmer in Hibbert's Plate, it is simply a stud mark to fasten the brass to the stone.

beneath the heavy folds of the cassock, but none were visible. It may be noticed he wears no stole, a custom still observed in Oxford colleges during the recitation of the daily offices. Had he been in sacerdotal vestments his every garment would have been different, as I shall show when I come to describe Bishop Stanley's brass.

On each side of the arch leading into the Lady Chapel is a small sculpture, representing on the north side a man blowing a horn, a stag on a mound, and a dog below; while on the south side is a man standing beside two tuns of wine. These two sculptures form together the *rebus* HUNTYNG—TON; but alas they are not, *in this place*, of ancient date, having been put here in well meant restoration by our ex-Dean Cowie. It will be seen by reference to an engraving of this arch in Hibbert-Ware's *Foundations in Manchester* that these sculptures did not exist eighty years ago. But on a *very* fine day the *original* rebus may be seen on the two western spandrils of the choir roof—*i.e.*, on each side of the lofty choir arch facing east, proving, I think, that Warden Huntyngton built the choir roof, though the Lady Chapel arch and east wall of the choir are one or two centuries earlier.

LIFE OF WARDEN HUNTYNGTON.

Of the youth and early manhood of John Huntyngton we know very little, neither are we able to speak definitely of his parentage. Some have fancied that he was one of the Hastings family and related to the Earl of Huntingdon, but this is evidently a fallacy, as the first occupant of the title is not mentioned before 1539, and our warden died in 1458. It is, therefore, a mistake to assign him the Hastings arms, as has been done in some of the old lists of wardens; and it is worth noticing that he never used

any heraldic device but the rebus upon his name, as appears at each side of the choir arch, and the ducally crowned H on his seal.*

We may, therefore, conclude that he was a man of obscure family, yet one which was able to give its promising scion a good education, and finally to send him to Oxford, for we find by the inscription on his brass that he was a Bachelor *in Decretis*. This would be about A.D. 1410, but I have been unable to trace his college.

It is not improbable that he was an inhabitant of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, as he mentions in his will his lands there which he bequeaths to his kinswoman Elizabeth Baret and her children, if she has any; and as no mention is made of any other relation it would look as if he had neither brother nor sister living; he makes also no provision for masses to be said for the good of his family, which was very common at that time. About the year 1415-20 we find him rector of the church of Ashton-under-Lyne, a benefice in the gift of the Lord of Manchester, then Thomas la Warre, who was also a priest and last rector of the parish of Manchester. It is likewise probable that John Huntyngton was his chaplain, and

* This seal shows that Huntyngton did not always use the rebus for arms. I think the ducal crown over the H perhaps shows he came of good family, or, more likely, was under the protection of one.

certainly a near friend, for upon the retirement of Thomas Lord la Warre into private life, and the consequent foundation of the college of Manchester, he nominates Huntyngton to the office of first warden.* It was almost a pity to move him from Ashton, where he was in the midst of restorations and rebuildings,† but he was doubtless a man not to be buried in an obscure village, and was regarded, therefore, as the right person to undertake the important work of rebuilding the Church of Manchester in a Cathedral or Collegiate form, and also to plan and erect the house-buildings for the new College. An examination of these would seem to prove that he did this latter work (*i.e.*, the College) with the utmost skill, replacing the old half-timbered walls of the baron's hall with good sound sandstone, but retaining the massive oaken roofs of a much older date. He also added to the great hall of the earlier mansion, cloisters, hospitium, and dwelling-rooms for the eight fellow chaplains, besides stables, barns, and gate houses. Of his work in the now Collegiated Church I need not speak here. Suffice it to say that his tomb records that he built anew the chancel, and his will confirms the

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* *The presentation* is found in the Lichfield Registrum, p. 167, 6 Lib. VIII., 1430, fol. 111:—"Presentatio ad Custodiam Collegii de Manchester in Collegium de novo erect.—THOMAS LA WARRE 23° Novembris 1422; WILLIELMUS COVENTRENSIS ET LICHFELDENSIS Episcopus."

The Institution two days later, fol. 112:—"Institutio dicti Collegii ad officium majistri sive Custodis de Manchester Dilecto in Xto Johannis Hu*m*tynden in Decretis Baccalaurei."

† As it is stated by Canon Raines that the misereres under the stalls at Ashton bore traces of Huntyngton's work, and that his rebus is there introduced, I went over to Ashton Church, but found that rood screen, stalls, and everything had been swept away, and the church pewed from end to end, while the most elaborate bedaubment of stucco that I had ever seen replaced or hid the old features. By the courtesy of the Rector I was told that a fire in 1821 had destroyed the organ and rood loft upon which it stood, and doubtless the stalls as well. The only connecting link between Huntyngton and the Church that I could trace was some fragments of old glass about his date.

same. Like his patron, he was a pious and public-spirited Churchman, and was probably more a good man of business than a literary character.

During his presidency, the new works of the College and Church proceeded rapidly, being materially aided by his individual liberality and influence.

It has not been previously noticed that Huntyngton, on his appointment to the Wardenship, retained the Rectory of Ashton-under-Lyne for two years, before he resigned it in favour of his successor.

On the 22 November, 1424, James Skelyngton, clerk, was presented to the Rectory of Ashton by Thomas Lord la Warre, on the resignation of John Huntyngton; but he seems to have held the living only for a few months, as the same patron again presented Warden Huntyngton, who was instituted 12 June, 1425, on the resignation of Skelyngton, who had evidently been the wrong person for carrying on church works. Nor has it been noticed that Warden Huntyngton held Ashton Rectory until his death, when, on the 6th of November, 1458, Sir Thos. Assheton, Knt., the patron, presented Laurence Assheton, chaplain, who died there in 1486.

"The Warden built the choir of Manchester, with the aisles on both sides, being in length 30 yards, and in breadth 20 yards, from the two great pinnacles where the organ stood betwixt, to the East end of the church;"* but in truth he only rebuilt it, as the piers on each side of the Lady Chapel show.

Nor did his zeal for the house of God terminate with his life, as he bequeathed by will nearly the whole of his effects for ecclesiastical purposes. Nor was he content with his works upon the two houses of God he was building and the

* Hollingworth's *Mancuniensis.*

College he was establishing. Christ's poor were equally dear to him, being the living stones of the heavenly temple; and so we find, on the 24th August, 12 Hen. VI., our Warden purchasing lands in Hangyngdyche, of Reginald West, Lord la Warre, the nephew of his patron, as a site for an almshouse for poor persons. It is unfortunate that no trace can be found of this benevolent scheme having been carried out.

He was much in the confidence of the great neighbouring families Pilkington and Trafford, and it may be inferred that like them he adhered to the cause of the house of Lancaster. In 8 Hen. VI. (1429) Sir Reginald West (Lord la Warre) gave by indenture to William Chantrell, sergeant-at-law, and Master John Huntyngton, clerk, his park of Blackley, and all lands, tenements, and woodlands in Blackley and Blackley fields, to hold of the Chief Lord of the fee, paying during the first twenty years thirty-nine marks, viz., £vi. xiiis. ivd., at the feast of S. John the Baptist, at the feast of S. Michael, at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, and at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and afterwards fifty marks per annum. The attesting witnesses being Sir Jno. Stanley, Sir John de Bothe, Sir Ralph de Longworth, Sir Thos. de Assheton, and Thomas de Stanley and Gilbert de Radcliffe, Esqs.

On the first of February, 13 Hen. VI. (1434-5), Master John Huntyngton attests at Bury with Sir Edmund de Trafford and others the release of Rich. Radcliffe and others to Sir John de Pilkington, Kt., of all the lands, &c., in the ville of Bury, belonging to the said Sir John, and which they had held as trustees.

On the Monday after the feast of S. Valentine the Martyr, 13 Hen. VI., we find his name in another deed relative to the surrender of Elton Carrs and other lands in Bury, obviously for the building of the church at Manchester.

Pateat univer &c. nos magis Johi de Huntyngton Custodem ecclæ Collegii b. Mariæ de Mamcestr et Roger de Bradley capello Constituisse et in loco nro posuisse dilectos nobis in X'po Willm' Whithed et Hugone de Clayton conjuncti et divis ad recipiend de Johē de Pilkyngton milite plenā et pacificam seisma p nobs et in nōie n'ro de f in oib'y illis mess terris terī &c. qu Johes de Bradley Rog de Smethurst &c. tenent infra domin de Bury et Elton Carre nuper in terr Thom de Hulton Rector Ecclie de Bury in cujus &c.: Dat die lune prox post fet Sci Valentini Martyr. 13 Henry VI.—*Raines* XXXVIII. 7.

On Monday next after the feast of S. Leonard, 13 Hen. VI., Master John de Huntyngton attests next after James de Langton, Rector of Wigan, the grant of William, son of Jordan de Workisley, to Sir Edm. de Trafford, Kt., of all his lands in Bandon within Hayfield, in the co. of Derby, to secure payment of a certain sum of money advanced to the said W^m^. by Sir Edm. when the former was a prisoner in Lancaster jail.

On the 20 April, 16 Hen. VI., Sir John de Pilkyngton appoints Henry and James de Smethurst to deliver seisin of his lands, &c., to Richard de Radclyffe, Rector of Wilmslow, Hugh del Scoles, Priest, &c., then in the possession of his various tenants (whose names are given) in Bury, Chetham, &c.: and on the 16 June, 16 Hen. VI. at Pilkington, Sir John again enfeoffed Sir Robert de Harington, Sir Edmund de Trafford, and John de Huntyngton, Clerk, William de Hulme, and Henry de Trafford, of all his manors, lands, &c., in Pilkyngton, Bury, and Chetham.

On the 6 February, 13 Hen. VI., Thomas (Langley), Lord Bishop of Durham, released all his right in lands, &c., in Bury, which he held as a trustee for Sir John Pilkyngton, Knight, and these lands were settled on the marriage of Sir John with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, and are recited in the covenant of her marriage, dated 10 October, 30 Hen. VI. (1451), with Peres [? Perce] Legh of Lyme, Esq., on all which occasions Huntyngton occurs.

His friends the Pilkingtons, to whom he appears to have been attached through life, were well disposed towards the church and religious houses, although not the founders of any separate establishment. There was a sort of prescriptive payment, too, of 45s. payable in 1478 by the abbot of Whalley to the Sir John [? Thos.] Pilkington whose estates were forfeited after the battle of Bosworth, but the services rendered for it to the abbey are unknown. In those days, however, the monastic houses were so bullied—if I may use the word—by the surrounding gentry and nobilty that they were often glad to pay a kind of Danegelt to their oppressors for the double purpose of obtaining immunity from persecution and also protection against strangers; in other words, they paid a thief to watch the other thieves.

How far this persecution was often carried may be shown in the case of Warden Huntyngton and one of his fellow chaplains, Thomas Barbour, as follows:—

This Thomas Barbour, fellow chaplain of the College, had rendered himself obnoxious to the leading parishioners for some reason now unknown,* and their outrageous conduct led Warden Huntyngton to address a petition of complaint "to the King our Sovereign and his most wise Council," in which he sets forth that as he, the said Warden of the College of our Ladie of Manchester, his fellow chaplains and clerks, were engaged in Complin in the Church of the said College, on the Wednesday before the feast of S. Mark, April 14, 14— (the year omitted), a forcible entry was made into the church by Sir Edward Wever, of the co. of Chester, Kt.; Thomas, son of ——— Booth, of Barton; Nicholas, brother of the said Thomas, son of Thomas Richard Booth and Roger Booth, his brothers; and Thomas, son of Hugh

* Mr. J. E. Bailey thinks it looks like a family feud.

de Barton, of the said co. of Lanc., by authority of the said Thomas Booth, the father, with many others whose names are unknown, to the number of forty persons, who did by force of arms enter the door of the said church, to apprehend Thomas Barbour, one of the said clerks, in order that at the close of the service they might have him conveyed *to* [? *from*] the house of the warden, chaplains, and clerks, contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King; and seeing that the good people of the town of Manchester would accompany the said warden, chaplains, and clerks to their habitation, and thus prevent the accomplishment of the evil purposes designed, they assembled Sir John Byron, of the said co., Knt., Robert Booth, Robert Holt, William Massey of Worsley, and William Lever, Esqs., with many others, to the number of 500, arrayed *en servicede geurre*, who besieged the house of the said warden, chaplains, and clerks, and threatened that if they, the said warden, chaplains, clerks, the said Thos. Barbour or their servants, issued from their house to go to the church they would be beaten, or should they aid in the escape of the said Thomas Barbour they should themselves perish. The warden, chaplains, and clerks, being in fear for their lives, did not dare to enter the church for divine service or mass, and in case of violence they ordered the gates of the church to be closed.

The malice, however, of these evildoers was not satisfied. They broke the windows of the church and forced their way in, intending to illtreat or kill any of the clergy they might find therein. Meanwhile—says the petition—the college is in a complete state of siege, nor can any of its inmates obtain their liberty without the kind support and assistance of the King and his Council. The petition is that the King would command the Lord Chancellor of England, according to the premises ordained by the authority of this

present Parliament, to issue an order to these malefactors to appear before him at the suit of the said warden, to hear the circumstances, to terminate the matter according to his wisdom, to pass judgment on, and to punish the offenders as may seem best, and to do this in the name of God and as an act of charity.

Whether this petition was favourably answered, and whether the old man, now weighed down with the cares of building two large churches and a college and managing the revenues of a very large estate, long survived this murderous attack upon his saintly avocations, we know not. Keenly, however, must he have felt that sacrilegious entry into his newly consecrated sanctuary, and the breaking of those costly windows of storied glass which had been so lately the pride of his heart.

Not long after we find him preparing for his departure from this world by making his will, dated 13 November, 33 Hen. VI. (1454), and expressed as follows:—

WARDEN HUNTYNGTON'S WILL.

Bee hit knawen unto all men wher's I John Huntyngton Clerke & Warden of the Collage of our Lady of Ma'chester now of late by my dede have gifen & granted to James Bridde Hugh Aston & Nicholl Ravalde p'istes & to their heirs & ass for eu all the mes'es burgages landes ten'ts re'tes & s'uyces in Manchester Salford or in any other place w'in the Counte of Lancastr' and also in Chestr'field w'in the Shir of Derby—That my s'd feffes shall suffer me & myne assignes duryng all my lyfe to recieve the rents &c and ymediatte aft'r my decesse to selle the same to the best auayle and price yai may, except all the said landes &c in Chestr'field & shall dispose of all such money to the edificac'on, expenses, costes, and byggyng, of the newe werke by me begonnen of the Chauncell of the Kirke of our Lady of Manchestr' if so be yat my m'evable godes āf'r my decesse suffice nought, nor bin sufficiauntly to p'forme the said edificaca'on costes and byggyng. And if yai then bene sufficiaunty yt yen yai shall aftr my decesse dispose the said, such money rents &c except befor' except'd two p'istes to say masses and to make & do oy dyuine s'oyces & prayers for the saule of me the saide John and of all other yat I am endetted or bounden to praie for.·. And as for all the said landes in Chestr'feld I wylle yat yai immediat aft'r my decesse g'vf enfeoffe my kyneswoman Elizabeth Baret to hir and to her heir' for eu if sho then be open liv or haue heir' of hir body lawfully

geton and if sho be then dede and have noon suche heir's yat yai then shall sell all the said landes in Chestr'feld and make disposic'on y'of in all thynges as yai do of the other heir' aboue said——

Power to revoke the said will. Theis wytnes Edm'nde Trafford' Geffrey Masey', Thom' Assheton Knyghtes Alexander Radclif, John Trafford' Esquyers & mony others gyuen at Manchester ye 13th day of November the xxxiijte yer' of Kyng Hen' the sixte.

endorsed Voluntas Ihs huntyngton.—

It is a great pity, however, that the directions of this will were not carried out. The priests never put the lands to the use he intended them—*i.e.*, the building and embellishing of the church of Manchester—for in 1482 we find traces of litigation about it between the then Warden of the College, Raufe Langley, John Biron, John Radclyffe (of Radclyffe), Esqs., Richard Bexwicke, and others, concerning the lands at Netheraldeporte and Overaldeporte (adjoining the old Roman fort of Mancunium, and being part of or adjacent to the park of Lord Derby mentioned by Leyland in his Itinerary, and where, later on, Warden and Bishop Stanley used to spend so much of his time).

Again, in 1506, the lands are still the subject of debate, when we find that Mr. Ralph Hulme claimed them by virtue of purchase of the deceased Warden's right heir. This claim was submitted to the arbitration of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and Sir Richard Hesketh, upon the plea of Henry Sydall and William Bradford and Richard West, prest vicars. The document is in the chapter house, and was examined by me this week (1 April, 1884). The four signatures and seals are very good. Raufe Hulme's is a fighting cock, and Richard Hesketh's a pelican in piety. The arbitration inflicts a fine on Ralph Hulme, and appoints days when an obit and dirge were to be said for J. H. The costs of building were settled, and the matter finally laid at rest.

Not finally. In a few years more,—within half a century,

the rapacity of Henry VIII. had seized church and vestments, plate and linen, down to the very salt-cellar of the poor fellows. Chantry lands and obits were alike confiscated, and most of the work of this noble, unselfish, God-fearing warden was scattered to the winds.

To raise this beautiful tomb of our great first warden from its foul and obscure position in the vaults; to restore it to its former beauty by repolishing the Purbeck marble matrix, and renewing the lost canopy, pinnacles, and inscription; to once more replace it in its proper position of honour immediately before the high altar of the church; and to hand down again to posterity the lesson of a noble, self-denying life, is the object of this paper.

HUGH OF MANCHESTER,

A STATESMAN AND DIVINE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.*

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

"LET me be the remembrancer," says Fuller when describing the worthies of Lancashire, "that Hugh of Manchester in this county wrote a book in the reign of King Edward the First, intituled, 'De Fanaticorum Deliriis' (Of the Dotages of Fanatics). At which time an impostor had almost made Eleanor the queen-mother mad, by reporting the posthume miracles done by her husband, King Henry the Third, till this our Hugh settled her judgment aright. I could wish some worthy divine (with such Lancashire doth abound) would resume this subject, and

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* The authorities for the biography of Hugone de Maincestre are Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, p. 763; Gregson's Fragments, p. 235; Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. ii., pp. 193, 356; vol. iv., p. 826; Nicholas Trivet Annales, 1845 (and in Daccher, *Spicil. Vet. Scrip.*, tom. viii.); Robert of Brunne's Rhyming Chronicle; Hibbert-Ware's Foundations of Manchester; Pits de Angliæ Scriptoribus; Bale de Scriptoribus Britannicis, cent. v., num. 62; Fuller's Worthies of England. If the reader desire to see an example of the method of building without bricks, he may with advantage consult the notice of Hugh of Manchester in Edwin Butterworth's *Biography of Eminent Natives of Manchester.*

shew how ancient and modern fanatics, though differing much in their wild fancies and opinions, meet together in a mutual madness and distraction."

The historians of Lancashire have generally followed Fuller in regarding Hugh of Manchester as a native of the county, but there is nothing to identify him with certainty, for his name may be referred alike to Lancashire or to Warwickshire, and the tests that can now be applied are not decisive. The pedigree in Dugdale's *Warwickshire* does not show our churchman, though there is a Hugh de Mancestre who was one of the justices of Warwickshire 29, 30, 31, and 32 of Henry III. In the 36th year of that king he had a grant of free warren. He was then coroner for the county and next year escheator. He died 37 Henry III., leaving two sons, Simon and Walter. There is no place assigned to Hugh in this genealogy, but even if he belonged to the stock he may have been a collateral relative or he may have been omitted as a member of a religious order having theoretically no further interest in worldly affairs.

The date of his birth is unknown. Fuller, following the authority of Pits, says that he was, "when *Adolescens* [a youth], a Dominican; but when *Juvenis* [a young man] he changed his copy, and turned a Franciscan. Say not he degraded himself, choosing a later order then he left; for it seems that amongst them the last is counted the best, as of a more refined perfection. He was a great scholar, and highly esteemed in that age for his severity and discretion." He was a Doctor of Divinity and Professor of Theology, and afterwards Provincial of the Franciscan Order in England. The most interesting incident in his life is that already named and which led to the production of that one of his works which is most frequently named. The death of Henry III. in 1272 removed a good man but an

incompetent monarch from a world where moral excellence does not supply the deficiency of administrative ability. But the rule of not speaking evil of the dead led some after Henry's death to invest his memory with a sanctity that approached to a popular canonization. We may again quote Fuller, who is relying upon the authority of Bale: "An impostor happened at this time, pretending himself first blind, then cured at the tomb of King Henry the Third, so to get coin to himself, and credit to the dead king. But our Hugh discovered the cheat; and, writing a book, 'De Fanaticorum Diliriis,' dedicated it to King Edward the First, who kindly accepted thereof, preferring that his father's memory should appear to posterity with his true face, than painted with such false miracles." It is a matter of regret that this book has not survived, since it is creditable to an age when superstition too often conceded an unwarranted belief in baseless claims. That Hugh of Manchester had the skill to detect the imposture is honourable to his intellect, and Edward III. must be commended for the candour that rewarded the scholar who had dispersed from the kingly father some of that odour of sanctity with which ignorance had surrounded his memory.

There is an interesting reference to Hugh of Manchester in a letter sent by Archbishop Romanus to Friar William de Hotham, who was afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. This epistle is dated 10th December, 1293, and is printed in *Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers*, edited by James Raine (London, 1873, p. 102):—

Suo suus salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Quoniam in recessu nostro apud Wixebrigg dixistis quod cum fratre Hugone de Maincestre colloquim habituri nobis aliqua significaretis, dilectioni vestræ per experientiam multiplicem approbatæ notum facimus per præsentes quod vobis, sicut diximus viva voce, de illa cedula missa apud Schardeburgh occasione aliquorum falsorum nobis a Fratribus et Minoribus impositorum, quicquid cum honestate poterimus, dictante conscientia faciemus; verum quia, secundum quod nostis, ad observa-

tionem canonum in professione nostra sumus firmiter obligati, contra Constitutionem Generalem nihil ausi erimus attemptare. Et quia, argumento nostro ipso inaudito, hec etiam semiplene dicto respondere voluistis, ipsum argumentum vobis scribimus, ut super illo literatorie nobis satisfacere valeatis. Et est argumentum tale. Supponamus quod curati teneantur curare modo sic. Quicunque tenetur curare, tenetur vultum pecoris sui cognoscere; sed vultum pecoris sui sufficienter cognoscere non potest nisi confessionem subditi audiendo: ergo, quicunque tenetur curare, tenetur confessionem sui subditi audire; et, ideo, credimus quod omnis utriusque sexus constitutio facta fuit. Sed vos dicitis quod qui confitentur Fratribus vestris et Minoribus non tenentur confiteri proprio sacerdoti; ergo proprius sacerdos non tenetur audire confessionem suam; sed, si non tenetur audire confessionem, non tenetur cognoscere vultum suum. Ergo ad destructionem consequentis non tenetur curare. Sed ex hypothesi in principio argumenti curare tenetur. Ergo tenetur curare et non tenetur curare; quæ sunt contradictorie opposita. Et, ut utamur verbis doctoris nostri venerabilis Augustini, primo libro de Trinitate, "Non pigebit me," inquit "sic ubi hæsito quærere, nec pudebit sic ubi erro discere. Quisquis ergo hæc. Audit vel legit, ubi parites certus est, purgat mecum; ubi parites hæsitat quærat mecum; ubi errorem suum cognoscit, redeat ad me; ubi mecum revocat me ad se, ita ingrediamur simul caritatis viam, tendentes ad Eum de Quo dictum est quærite faciem Ejus semper." Et quia in Constitutione Martini continentus hæc verba, "Volumus autem quod hi qui Fratribus confitebuntur, iidem parochialibus presbyteris confiteri semel in anno, pront generale concilium statiut, nihilominus teneantur; et quod Fratres eos diligenter et efficacites secundum datam eis a Domino gratiam exhortentur," ac nos diximus in cedula quod secundum naturam privilegii sui ipsi Fratres sibi confitentibus injungant, seu eos moneant et inducant quod semel in anno confiteantur proprio sacerdoti, quatenus a privilegio discrepat dictum nostrum parati erimus, si vobis placeat, revocare. Bene valete. Data apud Wycomb, iiij idus Decembris, pontificatus nostri anno octavo.

The following is a translation:—

For his (son, Romanus Archbishop) wisheth safety, grace, and blessing. Since in our recess at Wilebrigg you said that, being about to hold converse with Brother Hugh of Manchester, you would point out to him some matters for consideration, we, for your love proved by manifold experience, make known to you by means of this writing, that, just as we said by living voice, in that attestation sent from Schardeburgh on the occasion of certain falsehoods imposed upon us by the Brothers and Minors, whatsoever we can with honesty, and under the dictates of conscience, we will do for you. Truly because that, as you know, we are in our profession firmly bound to the observation of the canons, nothing dare we attempt against the general constitution. And because our argument itself has not been heard, and because you have not wished to respond to what had been only half stated, we write for you the argument itself, in order that you may be able to satisfy us upon that very learned subject. And the argument is this. Let us suppose that curates are

bound to administer their curacy thus. Whoever is bound to administer a curacy is bound to know the condition of his flock. But he cannot thoroughly know the condition of his flock unless by hearing the confession of him under his care. Therefore, he who is bound to administer a curacy is bound to hear the confession of him who is under his care; and we believe it was for that reason that to everybody, of either sex, a peculiar constitution was given. But you say that they who confess to your Brothers and Minors are not bound to confess to their own proper priest. Therefore their own priest is not bound to hear their confession. But if he is not bound to hear their confession, he is not bound to know their condition. Therefore, to the destruction of his follower, he is not bound to administer his curacy. But according to the hypothesis in the beginning of the argument he is bound to administer his curacy. Therefore he is bound, and he is not bound, to administer his curacy. But these things are contradictory. And, if I may use the words of our venerable teacher Augustine, which occur in the first book concerning the Trinity: "It will not," he says, "be irksome to me thus to inquire when I hesitate nor shame me thus to learn when I err. Whoever, therefore, hears or reads these words, let him, when he is equally certain, cleanse himself as I do; when he is equally doubtful, let him go with me and ask; when he knows his error, let him return to me; when he recalls me to himself, let us walk the way of charity, reaching towards Him of Whom it has been written, 'Seek ye always His face.'" And because in the constitution of Martinus these words are contained, "And we wish that these people who confess to the Brothers, the same may be bound no less to confess to their own parish priests, once in the year, according to the statute of the general council; and that the Brothers diligently and efficaciously exhort them, according to the grace given them by the Lord." And we said in the afore-mentioned attestation that the Brothers can, according to the nature of their privilege, enjoin upon those confessing to them, or advise and persuade them, that once in a year they confess to their own priest. Inasmuch as what we have said differs from the privilege, we shall be prepared, if it please you, to revoke it. Fare ye well. Dated at Wycomb, IIII Ides of December in the 8th year of our pontificate.

The latest mention we have of Hugh of Manchester is in connection with his work as an ambassador. He was sent in 1294 in company with William of Gainsburgh to demand on behalf of Edward III. the restitution of the lands claimed by the English King, but retained by force in the hands of Philip of France. On this appointment Fuller quaintly remarks: "Such who object, that fitter men than friars might have been found for that service, consider not how in that age such mortified men were presumed the most proper persons peaceably to compromise differences

between the greatest princes." There is a graphic account of the embassy in Robert of Brunne's *Chronicle*:—

Edward sendis his sond, to France messengers,
Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn,
& William of Gaynesburgh was a Cordelyn.
Alle þise passid þe se, so com þe erle of Artoys
In prison did þam be a seuenyght in Calays.
To Paris siþen þei cam, & þer fond þei þe kyng,
þei letter forth þei nam, to trowe þer sayng.
þis letter of credance þei schewed in his present,
Here no þe accordance, what þer sayng ment,
Sir Hugh was a man of state, he said as I salle rede,
"To Prince & to prelate men salle loute & drede,
& for lorde dere his biddyng salle men do,
To lesse & more in fere haf fayth & treuth also,
& for our lord Edward, þät God him saue & se,
We toke þis trauaile hard, his bode to bere to þe,
He settes þe terme & stage bi vs, whan & why
þat he has don homage for Gascoyn plenerley,
In forward formed in pes, as was þer acordance,
As 3our ancestres ches of Inglond & of France
þei mad a pes final after þer contek,
þou has broken it alle, & don him many ille chek.
Now at his last goyng, when he to Gascoyn went,
3e cette a certeyn þing, at 3our boþe assent,
& þat suld holden be, euer withouten ende,
þou brak þat certeynte wickkedly & vnhende
3it he biddes þe se, how wrong þou wilt him lede,
Bituex him & þe was mad a priue dede,
Of Gascoyn certeyn was þat feffement,
Forto feffe him ageyn in þat tenement.
þi seisin is well knowen þe days has þou plenere,
To restore him his owen, he sent to þe duzepers
As lawe wild & right, & couenant was in scrite.
3eld it, þou has no right, with wrong holdes it in lite,
Ageyn alle maner skille, & 3it þon ert so grefe.
For whilom þon wrote him tille, & cald him in þi brefe,
þi kynde, faythfulle & leale of Gascoyn noble duke,
þerto þou set þi seal, þat right wilt þou rebuke.
Neuer siþen hiderward suilk speche vnte him touched,
Werfore our kyng Edward in þouht fulle well has souched.

Þou holdes him not Þi man, no Þing holdand of Þe,
Ne Þe Þinkes neuer for Þan, to mak Þe more feaute.
Ne hopes to wynne Þat land with dynt of douhty knyght
Of God be claymes holdand & neuer of no right.
At Þis tyme is not els of Sir Edward to seye
Bot of Edmunde Þat duellis with him als breÞer tueye
Forbi any oÞer with him will hold & be,
He is lord & broÞer, he certifies Þat to Þe.
Þat no man in Þis werlde he hifes so muykelle no dredis,
Ne with him is non herd so mykelle may help at nedis,
For he sees so well 3our grete controued gile,
Ageyn his broÞer ilk dele compassed in a while,
Reft him his heritage, sais on him felonie,
He 3eldes vp his homage, forsakis Þi companie,
& Þerto alle Þe lordes, Þat he held of Þe,
& 3eldes vp alle Þe lordes of homage & feaute,
Saue Þe right Þat may falle of our ancestres olde,
Vnto Þer heires alle to haf and to holde.
We er pouer freres, Þat haf nought on to lyue,
In stede of messengeres, saue condite vs gyue,
Þorgh Þi lond to go in Þin auowrie,
Þat non vs robbe or slo, for Þi curteysse."

On receiving the king's reply and safe conduct,

"Þei had redy wending, at Douer Þei toke lond
& sped Þam to Þe kyng, at London Þei him fond."

(*Robert of Brunne*, vol. ii. 258, 9, 60.)

After the conclusion of this embassy we hear no more of Hugh of Manchester. The only additional fact concerning him that is known is that he wrote a *Compendium Theologiæ* and some other works, of which not even the titles have survived.

PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, January 4th, 1884.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Old Town Hall, Manchester, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., the President, in the chair. The Hon. Secretary read the report of the Council; afterwards the Chairman read the Treasurer's statement.

Mr. Kirk proposed, and the Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., seconded: "That the report of the Council and the Treasurer's statement be duly passed."

Mr. C. C. Smith proposed, and Mr. J. Taylor Kay seconded: "That the following gentlemen be appointed the Council for the present year."

President:

Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents:

Dr. ANGUS SMITH, F.R.S., and Lieut.-Col. FISHWICK, F.S.A.

Of the Council:

WM. E. A. AXON, F.R.S.L.	ROBERT LANGTON, F.R.H.S.
Sir THOMAS BAKER.	C. W. SUTTON.
ALFRED DARBYSHIRE, F.R.I.B.A.	J. HOLME NICHOLSON, M.A.
JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY, F.S.A.	HENRY TAYLOR.
Rev. J. H. STANNING, M.A.	W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

Treasurer: F. A. WHAITE, F.R.M.S.

Honorary Secretary: GEORGE C. YATES, F.S.A.

Mr. Kirk proposed, and Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman seconded: "That a circular be sent to each member of the

Society inquiring of him what hour and day (the latter to be either Monday or Friday) will best suit him for attending the monthly meetings of the Society, and that a special meeting be summoned to consider the replies to such circular, and to fix on the day and hour of the monthly meeting."

Mr. Sales proposed, and Mr. Kirk seconded: "That the best thanks of the members be given to the President and Council for their work during the past year."

On the motion of the Rev. J. H. Stanning, seconded by Mr. Geo. C. Yates, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

Friday, January 11th, 1884.

Meeting at the Old Town Hall, King Street, Manchester, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, President, in the chair.

A letter was read from the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who had intended, but was unable, to be present. He sent for inspection a number of stone, bronze, and iron implements, found about seventeen feet below the surface of the ground in a fissure in a limestone quarry at Wegber, near Carnforth. From Sir Humphrey de Trafford there was received the head of a stone hammer, found in 1860 in a drain at Blackshaw Farm, near Alderley Edge; and Mr. Joseph Walker, of Broomhurst, near Eccles, exhibited the head of a perforated stone hammer, found near Keswick. Relics of different kinds, chiefly specimens of the implements so much used in Lancashire and Cheshire in the bronze age, were exhibited by other members of the Society.

The Secretary read a letter he had received from Lord Egerton of Tatton, who wrote:—"In answer to your inquiries about the discovery of remains of the red deer in Rostherne Mere, in my recollection there have been three discoveries, all of an accidental character, arising in the

course of fishing in the mere. I have at Tatton, part of the skull and both horns, which have been preserved so far as they were buried in the peat. Above a certain point they have perished, owing to the action of the water. The circumference of the horns at the base is considerably larger than that of any existing red deer. This was brought up by a line becoming entangled round it while fishing. The next discovery was a part of a vertebræ, which I presented to Professor Dawkins for the Manchester Museum. That was brought up to the surface about five years ago by an eel having entwined itself into the cavities of the vertebræ. I communicated that discovery to the late Sir Philip Egerton, who took them up to London and compared them at the College of Surgeons with a skeleton of red deer, and you will see by comparison with the corresponding vertebræ of one of the largest animals known in the park of late years, how much larger the animal to which this bone belonged must have been. The third discovery was last year, when part of a skull of a red deer and a piece of one horn was brought up by the line, a perch having twisted itself round it. Rostherne Mere is so deep that it would be difficult to dredge, the deepest part being 120ft. I gather from the accounts of the fisherman that these remains have been discovered at a depth of 50ft. or 60ft. in the north portion of the mere."

Referring to Lord Egerton's letter, the Chairman explained that in the time of Elizabeth there were large quantities of red deer in the locality in which Rostherne Mere is situated. There were red deer now living in the north of Scotland, and, under protection, in the west of England.

Dr. H. Colley-March (Rochdale) read a paper in which the flint implements of East Lancashire were examined and compared with those of Brittany.

A brief discussion followed, and a considerable time was spent in the examination of the objects brought for the inspection of the members, which included, in addition to

those already mentioned, a case of flakes and cores, and chipped arrowheads and spearheads of obsidian from Mexico and the Greek Islands, and a case of rude chipped flints from the surface of ploughed fields near Larne, lent by R. D. Darbishire, Esq., F.S.A.; flint axe from Holstein, showing polished surface caused by friction of handle, and a Saxon necklace of seventy-two stone and one flint beads, from Leicestershire, lent by Mr. Thomas Oxley; and stone implements from Canada, &c., lent by John E. Sandbach, Esq.

The following were elected members:—Miss Grafton, and Messrs. W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., J. R. Barlow, Henry Gray, Charles Collmann, and (honorary) Charles Roach Smith.

Friday, February 1st, 1884.

Meeting at the Old Town Hall, King Street, Manchester; Mr. C. W. Sutton in the chair.

Mr. R. Langton read a paper describing two volumes of black-letter ballads recently purchased by the Free Library Committee of the Manchester Corporation for the Free Reference Library.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon read a paper on "The Plague in Lancashire and Cheshire."

Mr. J. E. Bailey read a paper on "The Plague in Manchester in 1605-6."

Mr. Geo. C. Yates, F.S.A., exhibited a MS. recipe book of about the middle of the seventeenth century, in which were several recipes for curing the plague.

Mr. Nathan Heywood exhibited four coins in silver previous to the Roman Conquest; four Roman Denarii of Domitianus, Hadrianus, Antonius, and Faustina; four Saxon Sceattæ; four pennies of Cnut the Great, Harold I., Edward the Confessor, and Harold II.; Butler's *Hudibras*, first edition, parts I. and II.; Philip of Mornay's Treatise on the Church, dated 1599 (second edition), published by

the printer to Queen Elizabeth, with title page containing a shield showing the tinctures in Heraldry by dots and lines according to the present usage. No earlier engraving showing the tinctures in heraldry is known.

Mr. George Esdaile exhibited a highly-chased cup of Queen Anne's time, hall marked; an oval snuff box, the lid highly carved by — Obrisset, 1712, with the arms of Sir Francis Drake surrounded by scrolls and trophies of the great navigator. The lid was said to be made of the wood of the vessel depicted.

Mr. J. E. Bailey exhibited a copy of the *Haven of Health*, by Thos. Cogan, 1584.

Friday, March 7th, 1884.

Meeting at the Old Town Hall, King Street, Manchester; Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., in the chair. The Secretary read communications from Mr. W. T. Watkin, upon some Roman coins found at Croston, and upon some discoveries made in the course of excavations in the deanery field, Chester. The communication with regard to the Roman coins was as follows:—"On Thursday, the 28th ult., whilst some labourers were digging clay at the Littlewood Tile and Brick Works, Croston, which are situated on ground belonging to, and leased from, the Misses ffarington, of Worden Hall, they came at a depth of from two to three feet upon a shallow dish of baked clay, containing probably from two to three hundred Roman 3d. brass coins. The latter were soon distributed amongst the workmen, and from them passed piecemeal into other hands; but the managing director of the company, Mr. Tomlinson, by dint of great perseverance, succeeded in recovering about seventy, which upon the claim of the Misses ffarrington, as ladies of the manor, were placed in their hands. Miss ffarington, who is a member of this Society, has informed me that the greater number of the coins appear to be of the reign of Postumus,

but has promised to place them in my hands for exhibition shortly. An empress, whose features resemble Etruscilla, is portrayed upon one of the coins, and it is said there are some comparatively rare reverses, and that colonial coins are included in the find. The vessel which held the coins was broken by the workman's spade, but Miss ffarington recovered some of the fragments, a drawing of which I have sent herewith for exhibition. The vessel was of baked clay, eight inches to nine inches in diameter and between three inches and four inches in depth. The occurrence of this buried hoard is a proof of the former existence of Roman buildings in the neighbourhood, probably a small villa. The foundations may perhaps be discovered in the future."

Mr. W. S. Churchill read a paper on "Coins: their Portraiture and Inscriptions in modern times."

Mr. R. D. Darbishire, F.S.A., read a paper on "Some Coins of Ancient (pre-Roman) Spain."

Major Creeke read a paper on "The Coinage of Northumbria."

Mr. Nathan Heywood read a paper on "English Crown-pieces."

Mr. John E. Bailey and Mr. W. E. A. Axon communicated some Notes on John Holker.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By Mr. H. Baker, a collection of crown-pieces from Edward VI. to Victoria.

By Mr. F. F. Wright, a collection of English silver coins.

By Mr. W. J. Andrew, a tray of 100 selected Anglo-Saxon and Norman pennies from the reign of Burgred, King of Mercia, 852, to Stephen, 1152, including two coins of Matilda, two of Roger, Earl of Warwick, and two defaced coins of Stephen, representing fifty-seven different mints, and Roman denarii of the early Cæsars.

By Mr. Nathan Heywood, a proof set of George IV., 1826, and proof set of Victoria; proof set of Cromwell, in silver—£3 piece (Oxford); Charles I. £1 ditto, by Briot, struck in the Tower of London; £1, Elizabeth.

By Mr. R. D. Darbishire, modern coins of Spain.

By Mr. George Esdaile, silver medal, commemorative of the marriage of Napoleon I. to Maria d'Autriche; medal (white metal), peace of Presburg; ditto, Vindobona Capta; engraving of Napoleon I.'s head on George III. sixpence; and coins of Ptolemy.

By Mr. Geo. C. Yates, F.S.A., first brass Hadrian found at Castle Field; coins of Honorius, Anastacius, and Gratianus, found near Roman Road, Higher Broughton; medal of Felix, Pope of Rome, A.D. 526; daler (1727) and half daler (1721) of Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, who was brother-in-law and successor of Karl XII. of Sweden.

By Mr. John E. Bailey, F.S.A., *Help for better hearts to better times*, by Rev. Jno. Angier, of Denton, Lanc., 1647.

Messrs. Daniel F. Howorth, F.S.A. Scot., and David Smith, J.P., were elected members.

Friday, April 4th, 1884.

Meeting in the Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Manchester; Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A., in the chair.

Short communications were read by Dr. Clay on "Tyndal the Martyr;" Mr. G. C. Yates on "Magic Crystals;" Dr. Colley March on the "'Poverty' Theory of the Isolation of the Early Neolithic Peoples of Lancashire;" Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman on "Two Obsolete Forms of Security—Statute-staple and Statute-merchant—of the Time of Charles II.;" and Mr. W. T. Watkin on the "Roman Coins found recently at Ulnes Walton."

The Rev. E. F. Letts read a paper on the "Warden Huntingdon Brass in Manchester Cathedral," and gave some particulars of the Life and Work of John Huntyngton.

The following exhibited objects of interest:—

Mr. Nathan Heywood: Part III. of the original edition of Butler's *Hudibras*, dated 1678, together with the reprint of parts I. and II. of the first edition, dated 1674, containing

annotations by the author; Bank of England note for £1, dated 12th July, 1811, signed by W. Rogers, issued from London.

Mr. Geo. Esdaile: The standard carried by the Hulme Volunteers at Peterloo, 1813, 6ft. by 5ft., crimson silk, with Union Jack in corner, inscribed "George III., Hulme Volunteers, For King and Country;" portion of a rapier, found March, 1884, in the wall of an old house (timber and wattle), Stretford; another rapier, blade inscribed Shotley Bridge.

Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman: Ancient deeds, *temp.* Henry VIII., relating to property in Salford.

Dr. Clay: The earliest Tyndall version of the New Testament in the English language, dated 1536; also a Tyndall Testament thirteen years later, 1549, printed by Powell, some errors corrected, but others equally prominent remaining; a black-letter Triacle Bible, by Jno. Cawood, dated 1529, 4to, in the finest possible condition; *Regimen Sanitatis Salernitatem*, a medical poem of the eleventh century, printed for Arnold de Villa Nova, in 4to, 1470.

Mr. Geo. C. Yates: Magic crystals, formerly the property of a celebrated Manchester astrologer; "Christian Astrology, modestly treated of in three books, by William Lilly, student in astrology," second edition, 1659; three books of Occult Philosophy, written by Cornelius Aggrippa, of Nettesheim, counsellor to Charles V., Emperor of Germany, 1651; *Thesaurus Astrologiæ, or an Astrological Treasury*, John Gadbury, 1674.

Miss Barlow and Mr. Edwin Hodgson were elected members.

Friday, May 23rd, 1884.

VISIT TO MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The members of the Society paid a visit to the Manchester Cathedral, and were conducted over the edifice by the Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., minor canon, and Mr. Crowther,

the architect of the restoration works. The party, which numbered about one hundred, were first shown the chief points of interest in the exterior of the building, and afterwards visited the library, where they saw the cathedral plate, and much interest was taken in the four enormous flagons, dated "1708," each of which is capable of holding a gallon. In the library various MSS. works, the old registers (dating back to August, 1579), and also a stone which was discovered in the recent restoration, and which Mr. Crowther dated to the year 1225 or 1230, were examined. The chapter house was also inspected, and the various mediæval stones and brasses were explained. The party next proceeded to the choir, where Mr. Crowther gave a short address descriptive of the general features of the building. The carving of the stalls was also carefully examined, and the very curious "misereres" were explained by Mr. Letts. A visit was then paid to the lady chapel, and the old tapestry, dated 1661, and also the font at which Joshua Brooks so often officiated were shown. The interesting features of the Derby chapel, the Mosley brasses, the Ely chapel, were pointed out, and the party then passed into the nave, where the recently-discovered piscina was described. Other points of interest were also noticed, and at the conclusion of the inspection Professor Boyd Dawkins (the President of the Society) proposed a vote of thanks, which was heartily received, to Mr. Letts and to Mr. Crowther for their courtesy in attending the party and explaining the various objects of interest.

Saturday, June 14th, 1884.

VISIT TO KENYON-PEELE HALL.

Leader: THE SECRETARY.

More than forty members of the Society paid a visit to this interesting old hall, which was rebuilt in the troubled times of Charles I. by George Rigby, who married Beatrix,

daughter of William Hulton, of Hulton Park, their joint initials being found in several places on the walls. The leader read a short paper, which was followed by one by Mr. J. E. Bailey (printed in *The Palatine Note-Book* for September, 1884). A visit was afterwards paid to Wharton Hall and Wharton Chapel.

Saturday, June 28th, 1884.

VISIT TO LANCASTER.

Local Committee:

Edward Clark (Mayor of Lancaster).

Henry Coupland.
The Rev. D. Davis.
Edward B. Dawson.
Joseph Fenton.
Henry Gregson.
Christopher Johnson.
James L. Milner.
E. G. Paley, F.R.I.B.A.
The Rev. C. O. L. Riley, M.A.
W. Roper, F.R.Met.S.
The Rev. C. T. Royds, M.A.
Abram Seward.
Matthew Simpson.
Herbert L. Storey.
Isaac H. Storey.
William Swainson.
William G. Welsh.

Hon. Sec.: W. O. Roper.

The Society visited Lancaster and inspected its castle and church and the antiquities at Heysham, under the leadership of Mr. W. O. Roper.

Rich though it is in objects of archæological interest, Lancaster has hardly attracted the careful observation and critical examination to which its antiquities entitle it. No borough in the kingdom can claim to have a history more closely identified with the history of England than the ancient borough which has been for so many centuries the capital of the palatine county of Lancaster. Its castle, its church, its Roman remains, its collection of charters, all demand attention; but only a few of these could be visited by the Society in the time at its disposal.

The members proceeded first to the castle, which they entered by the great gateway which overlooks the town. Immediately in front of the party was the arch of the thirteenth century, and above it the niche for the portcullis.

At the sides stand the towers, which, with the wall above the archway, form the gateway. Up to the foot of the niche, in which a modern statue of John of Gaunt has been placed, is thought to be of the fourteenth century. Of a later date, probably early in the fifteenth century, is the portion bearing the two shields—the one quartered with the arms of England, the other with those of Henry V. as Prince of Wales. The frowning battlements above, with their yawning machicolations, are probably Tudor work. Passing to the dungeons under the Well Tower, the upper dungeon appeared sufficiently gruesome for any ordinary mind, but it is difficult to imagine the awful despair which a prisoner must have felt as he found himself thrust down the narrow stair to a lower place in which he could but just stand upright—a place where the light of day never penetrated, and where the only sound was the dripping of a well in one corner, or the shrieks of his fellow-prisoners driven mad by long confinement in such dismal caves. The roof of one of the dungeons is of a very ancient description, formed by a species of concrete bedded upon osiers, the marks of which can still be seen. The length of the lowest room is about ten feet, the width six feet, and the roof in some places less than seven feet in height. No record was kept of the unfortunate prisoners who spent the last days of their existence in these wretched cells. But we can well imagine that the horrors of such a place, together with the awful charge of witchcraft hanging over her, were quite sufficient to crush the life out of the poor old woman, over eighty years of age and totally blind, who died before her trial, but who is painted in such dark colours in Harrison Ainsworth's *Lancashire Witches.*

In one of the higher dungeons George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned. "I was put," writes Fox, "into a tower where the smoke of the other prisoners came up so thick that I could hardly see the candle when it burned; besides it rained in upon my bed, and many times when I went out to stop the rain in the

winter season my shirt was wet through with the rain that came in upon me. In this manner did I lie all that long cold winter."

Passing from the lower regions of the Well Tower the party visited the roof of the gateway, where was seen the stump of the spike upon which was placed the head of Father Edmund Arrowsmith, who was executed in 1628. The hand of Father Arrowsmith is still preserved, and was long considered to be endowed with the power of curing certain diseases.

Next the Castle chapel was visited. Near at hand were seen the entrance to the vaults, used first as dungeons, then as stables for the war horses of John of Gaunt, and more recently as the lunatic asylum for the county, where Howard found one poor lunatic who had dragged out a wretched existence in solitude for many a year. The Norman windows show approximately the date of the masonry, and high up on the battlements was seen the tablet recording the date of the restorations in Queen Elizabeth's reign. No doubt the restoration was partly due to the fear of invasion by the Spanish Armada, when the turret known as John of Gaunt's Chair formed the beacon light for Lancaster—

> When Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on Gaunt's embattled pile,
> And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle.

The summit of the keep of Lungess Tower—whence the name?—was scaled, and the vast panorama of sea and land, of mountain and plain, in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, was spread before the party.

In the Shire Hall for a moment the party stood to look at a Roman altar dedicated by Vibinius Lucius "To the Holy God Mars Cocidius." After visiting the courts, where the iron formerly used for branding malefactors in open court was seen, the party proceeded to St. Mary's Church, where the beautiful stalls underwent critical examination. Few churches can boast the possession of

such singularly exquisite carving, but no definite information has ever been obtained as to where they were brought from.

From Lancaster the Society proceeded to Heysham, where the church was closely inspected. Amidst the numerous antiquities for which Heysham is noted none excited more interest than the little ruin which stands on the rock overhanging the shore. The little chapel, its simple doorway, and its ruined walls are exposed to the full sweep of the winds from the western sea. It is not improbable that the building, dedicated to St. Patrick, may have been the oratory of some recluse from Irish shores, who prayed here for the safety of those whose vocation called them to encounter the storms of the Irish Sea. Adjoining the chapel are the very singular remains of coffins cut out of the solid rock. Considerable speculation arose as to the object of the square hole at the top of some of the coffins; probably they held small wooden crosses, which, like the tenants of the coffins, have long been swept away.

Arrangements had been made to receive the party on its return at the Amicable Library, where the President of the year, Mr. W. G. Welch, and Mrs. Welch, had made a very hospitable provision for the guests, which was much enjoyed after the labours of the day. Around them were still objects of antiquarian interest—cinerary urns, celtic hammers, ancient arms—many of these arms being of singular beauty—and priceless manuscripts, including several old charters of the town; the municipal regalia, &c. The time allowed was only too short for even a merely cursory inspection of these treasures, and the last few moments were spent in an impromptu meeting.

Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A., a Vice-President of the Society, took the chair, and said that whilst there was no intention of having any lengthy formalities, yet a day so full of instruction and enjoyment, and which he hoped would be the model to be aimed at in the future, could not be brought to a close without thanking those who had enabled them to

see so much of a place that was linked with so many memories of the bygone history of the county palatine.

The Rev. E. F. Letts then moved a cordial vote of thanks to the local committee, and in doing so took the opportunity of repeating the recommendation he had made in the parish church, that the stalls should be restored to their proper position in the choir of the church.

Mr. J. E. Bailey, in seconding the resolution, said he would take that opportunity of making an announcement that would give pleasure to antiquarians all over the kingdom. The Duke of Devonshire had in a very handsome manner undertaken, at the suggestion of the Chetham Society, to bear the cost of the printing and editing of a work of the highest interest and importance to the Lancashire archæologist, the chartularies of Furness Abbey.

The motion having been carried by acclamation, Mr. W. O. Roper responded for the local committee, and in doing so mentioned that he was preparing for publication some extracts from the chartulary of St. Mary's, Lancaster, which was now in the British Museum.

Monday, July 21st, 1884.

VISIT TO ARDERNE HALL AND ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, DENTON.

Leader: Rev. ADDISON CROFTON.

The members were met by the leader at Reddish Station, and on arriving at Arderne inspected the Hall. Mr. Crofton then read a short paper, in which, after noticing the features of the structure, and calling attention to the high-pitched roof of the tower—a rare thing among the ruins of our old English halls and castles—he gave some particulars of the Arderne family. This family, who for so many generations lived here, traced their line, by some twenty-three descents, to Richard Fitz Eustace, who, in the time of King John, was Constable of Cheshire and Baron of Halton. They

intermarried with most of the leading families of the neighbourhood, generally with advantage to their estate; for instance, in the time of King Edward III., Cecilia, heiress of Adam de Bredbury, brought with her half the Manor of Bredbury as her dower when she married Peter de Arderne; and when, about 1600, Ralphe Arderne of Arderne and Alvanley married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Done, of Utkinton, he received with her the family pictures of the Dones, which were those that for so many years ornamented the walls of Arderne. This Eleanor was sister to the Mistress Mary Done who, in 1660, presented the curious communion cup to Denton Chapel; the sisters were co-heiresses, dividing their father's property between them. Richard Pepper Arderne, who was born at Arderne, and educated at Manchester Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge, became Chief Justice of the Rolls in 1788, and was knighted in the same year—18th June, 1788. He was elected successively as member for Newton in 1782, Aldborough in 1784, Hastings in 1790, and Bath in 1794. In 1801 he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was raised to the Peerage in the same year by the title of Baron Alvanley of Alvanley. He died in 1804, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel in London. With him the old name of Arderne of Arderne passed into the title of Baron Alvanley of Alvanley, and under that name the descendants of the family were now known. The party next visited St. Lawrence Church, formerly known as Denton Chapel. Mr. Crofton pointed out that this curious black and white chapel has undergone many changes during the last few years, but the alterations having been carried out in the old style, the general appearance of the building was much what it always was. The original chapel was built in 1531, partly by the Holland family, of Denton Hall, and partly by the Hydes, of Hyde Hall, in Denton. Up to the reign of Henry VIII. Denton was under the old parish church of Manchester, and when the chapel of ease was built it was the only one between Stockport and

Manchester. Mr. Crofton alluded to other interesting matters, and at the close of the inspection the visitors awarded the rev. gentleman a cordial vote of thanks.

Saturday, July 26th, 1884.

VISIT TO HALL-I'TH'-WOOD AND SMITHILLS HALL.

Leader: THE SECRETARY.

The members were met at the Hall-i'th'-Wood by Mr. Bromley, who pointed out the room in which Samuel Crompton is supposed to have first put together the spinning mule.

At Smithills the owner of the Hall, R. H. Ainsworth, Esq., conducted the visitors round the building, pointing out the various objects of interest, notably the traditional foot-print of the Rev. George Marsh, curate of Deane, who was burnt at the stake on the 24th April, 1555.

A meeting was afterwards held at the Swan Hotel, Bolton, Mr. J. E. Bailey presiding. He read a carefully-written paper on Smithills Hall, dwelling more particularly on a curious document which he had discovered relating to the times of the Bartons at Smithills. He said the hall was restored during the middle ages. The date 1360 at one time existed over a gateway, but that had long since been removed. The residence and manor passed from the Radcliffes to the Bartons in about 1485, and then from the Bartons to the Shuttleworths. The most ancient orthography of the hall was "Smythelee," which had got construed into "Smytheles," and hence into the present style. The "Marsh footprint" was thought by many men of understanding to be nothing more than a "kernel" in the stone, and this theory was very probable.

Mr. G. Esdaile followed with exhaustive notes of the Radcliffe family, which showed the important offices they had from time to time held, not only in Lancashire, but in the country generally.

The following were elected members:—Messrs. Frank Oakley, Herbert L. Storey, W. O. Roper, E. G. Paley, F.R.I.B.A., and R. H. Ainsworth, J.P.

Saturday, September 13th, 1884.

VISIT TO THE CHETHAM LIBRARY.

The members present were met in the audit-room by Mr. H. H. Howorth, F.S.A., one of the feoffees of Chetham's Hospital, who delivered a short address. He pointed out that the library could never be a "popular" library, but must always remain, as it had been from the first, a scholars' library, and said that with that necessary limitation laid down it was the desire of the feoffees to make it as useful as possible. There being an excellent general library for the city, it would be most useful for the Chetham Library to be developed in the direction of history, topography, and archæology.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon then gave a description of some books and manuscripts which had been laid out for inspection.

Saturday, September 20th, 1884.

VISIT TO NANTWICH, &c.

Local Committee:

T. Randle Bennett.
The Rev. F. G. Blackburne, M.A.
The Rev. Canon Cooper, M.A.
Capt. E. T. D. Cotton.
T. W. Hensley, Esq.
The Rev. W. Lowe, M.A.
The Rev. T. W. Norwood, B.A., F.G.S.
The Rev. James White, M.A.

Hon. Sec.: James Hall.

Looking *en route* at "Sweet briar Hall," and the house occupied by "John Crewe, gent.," who died in 1598, also at "Churche's Mansion," and Sir Edmund Wright's almshouses, and a fine old black and white house, occupied by Mr. Sandford, grocer, the visitors proceeded to the parish church, which was described to them by the

Rev. T. W. Norwood. Taking it, he said, in the order in which it was first constructed, viz., from west to east, he pointed out that it is a building mostly of the fourteenth century, with some few additions of the early years of the fifteenth. The nave is a very graceful specimen of early decorated work, with clustered columns, bell-shaped bases, and isosceles arches, all covered with the wave moulding. The chief architectural puzzle of the church is the mixture of styles in the western arch supporting the tower (which is central), concave basement mouldings, and stiff-leaved foliages on the capitals, being associated with decorated jamb mouldings and a continuous series of wave mouldings on the arch. Unless, then, there is a reproduction here of the forms, there are portions of an earlier church incorporated with fourteenth-century work. The chancel's handsome groined roof and the beautiful oak tabernacle work next claimed attention, the latter pointing to the church having been collegiate, though no record exists of there having been here a college of priests; and due attention was also paid to the fine stone pulpit under the tower, now disused. Mr. Norwood discussed the question, "Who built this fine cruciform collegiate church between 1330 and 1390?" He suggested that it may have been a gift to the town of the illustrious Bishop Burnell, of Acton Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, and a personal friend of the king, who begged from Edward I. a fair for the town of Nantwich "on the eve, the day, and the morrow of St. Bartholomew," a fair still used, though the change of style has thrown it eleven days from the festival. This supposition he based on the fact that Bishop Burnell was lord of the manor of Nantwich, and had the advowson of the church in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Moreover, on the tabernacle work and in the glass of a south window appears the decorated mitred head of a bishop. This, however, was a suggestion only; at present we must say that the founder of the church is not known.

The visitors then proceeded to Dorfold Hall, a fine mansion of brick and stone, built in 1616 by Ralph Wilbraham, on the site of a former timber structure. Mr. James Hall here read a paper, in which he discussed the etymology of the word "Dorfold," which appeared before the fifteenth century as Deerfold, Derfold, or Darford. Deerfold, he pointed out, occurs in a deed *temp.* Henry III. as "Deerfold park, pool, and mill, opposite the gate of the manor." In those days, when a murderous warfare was kept up between the people of Cheshire and the Welsh borderers, and lawless bands of robbers infested the country, the lords of manors found it necessary to build their manor houses as places of defence; and when they took the form of enclosures, having only a single gateway or entrance, they were called "folds." Hence we may suppose Deerfold to have been originally a clearing in the forest, where the lord's manor house and mill were defended by a pool or moat and a gateway. Mr. Hall then gave particulars of the ownership of the hall and its history, from the time of Henry III., when John de Wetenhall had it, to the present, when it is owned by Mr. Wilbraham Tollemache.

Acton Church was next visited, the Rev. T. W. Norwood describing it. This church was held in the civil wars as a fortress, first by one party and then by the other. It contains among other things some rude Norman sculpture, including the figure of an abbot (the pastoral staff turned inwards), which may very likely be surviving portions of the church referred to in the Doom Book Survey.

From Acton the party proceeded to Bunbury, where they were joined by the Rev. W. Lowe, M.A., vicar of Bunbury, and the Rev. Canon Cooper, M.A., rector of Tarporley. Bunbury Church, dedicated to St. Boniface, furnished ample materials for admiration and discussion. Within it is the monument of a Cheshire hero of renown, Sir Hugh Calveley (a great knight errant, and a follower of the Black Prince), set in the middle of the chancel, a place usually assigned to none but kings and very illustrious

persons, as in the instances of William Rufus at Winchester, John at Worcester, and Henry VII. at Westminster. Here also are the tombs of Sir Ralph Egerton (who was created standard bearer to Henry VIII.) and Sir George Beeston, who at the age of eighty-eight served as admiral or vice-admiral against the Spanish Armada, and died at the ripe age of 102. Outside the church lie no less than thirteen monumental stones of great interest and beauty, and the members of the Society concurred with the Rev. T. W. Norwood in urging upon the authorities entrusted with their care that they ought not to be suffered to perish under exposure to the weather, but should be removed to the interior of the church. Ranging from a rudely-incised coffin stone, with an ill-drawn wheel cross, probably early Norman, to two examples of beautiful work of the time of Edward II., some of them, moreover, made precious by legends upon them in Lombardic letters and Norman-French inscriptions, they form a most noteworthy collection.

After leaving Bunbury the party proceeded to Beeston Castle, and after having inspected the ruins they adjourned to the Beeston Castle Hotel for tea. On the conclusion of this repast, the Rev. J. H. Stanning was voted to the chair. Mr. J. E. Bailey then moved a vote of thanks to the local committee and the gentlemen who had contributed so much to the members' enjoyment of that excursion, notably, the Rev. T. W. Norwood, who had so ably described the churches, and Mr. James Hall, who had described Dorfold Hall. This was seconded by the Rev. G. W. Reynolds, and carried with acclamation, the Rev. T. W. Norwood and Mr. Hall responding to it.

Saturday, October 11th, 1884.

By invitation of Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., a visit was paid to Barlow Hall, where, after an inspection of such objects of interest as yet remain—for a fire which took

place March 19, 1879, did much damage—the members met in the long room, the President in the chair. Mr. J. E. Bailey read a paper on "The Hall and its former owners." Referring to a suggestion of Mr. Brooks, that Chorlton-cum-Hardy means Cheorlstown in Arden (the working-man's place in the wood), he said he preferred to look upon the "y" in Hardy as representing the *ea* or *ees* so common along the river side, as Chorlton Ees, Stretford Ees, Flixton Ees (low lands liable to be covered by water). Mr. Bailey's paper has appeared in *The Palatine Note-book* for December, 1884.

Mr. Esdaile read a few remarks on the pedigree of the family—as "Lords of Barlow"—drawn up by himself from Heralds' visitations, deeds, and family papers, his object being to prove that the pedigree of the "Barlows of Barlow," ending with the family of Wm. Barlow, Bishop of Bath and Wells, as given in *Thoresby's Leeds*, and continued by Burke in the *Extinct Baronetage*, was really that of a junior line branching out from the main stem at a very early date; "and these 'Barlows of Barlow,' whilst living side by side with the 'Lords of Barlow,' and marrying with the daughters of neighbouring families, ceased to be landholders in Barlow in the sixteenth century, whilst the line of the 'Lords of Barlow' continued to hold Barlow Hall and its lands till about ninety years ago. The fact of these intermarriages is good internal evidence of the existence of the Cadet family at Barlow, and there can be no demur in accepting it. Antiquarians have been long puzzled to show how the Bishops Barlow were connected with this old Lancashire family, and on a casual reference to the pedigree and finding marriages with a daughter of the Worsleys (a family of that name at Heaton Norris, *vide* Booker's *Didsbury*, p. 179), with Entwisles (of Withington, Booker, p. 120), with Byrons (of Ancotes and Clayton), with Towneleys (of Didsbury), with Sherburns, with Strangeways of Heton Norris, Heton Strangeways, and Heton—the two latter the modern Heatons—Mersey

and Chapel (Booker, p. 180), with Longfords of the Hough (Ouse End) (Booker, p. 113)—we can have little hesitation in the matter seeing that the Bishops Barlow were descended from all the above. The Cadet line seems to have acquired lands by the gifts of two ladies. 'I, Sybilla, the daughter of Uctred and Margaret, give to Thomas de Barlow and his heirs all my land in Barlow,' and 'I, Amicia, daughter of Roger de Barlow, and sometime wife of Hamo de Barlow, give to Thomas de Barlow and his heirs all my right in Barlow;' whilst the owners of Barlow Hall estate obtained their lands from a stranger, and at an earlier date—'I, Alexander, son of William Albini, of Sale, give to Thomas de Barlow all my land, &c., in the "vil" of Barlow.' *Harl. MSS.*, 2,112, fol. 172-174. An entry in 'memoranda' would throw some light on the direction of the lands of the Cadet line. 'Rex dedit diversa messuagia in diversis com. Io: comiti Oxoniæ in dotem Elizabethæ uxoris ejus.' *Paschæ Recorda*, 2 Henry VIII. (1510-11), Rot. 23. The then representative of the Cadet line was John Barlow, who lost his estates and was imprisoned in the Tower of London for harbouring his brothers-in-law, Barley of Barley, co. Herts, and Sir Robt. Clifford—and he was father of four sons and one daughter—(1) Thomas, chaplain to Anna Bullen; (2) Roger, who fled on his father's arrest and took service in Spain with Charles V., and was employed by him in the discovery of Peru, but upon the representations of the English ambassador (Sir Thomas Bullen) to Henry VIII. of the value of Barlow's services he was ordered to leave the Spanish service and was made vice-admiral under Lord Seymour, and had grants of lands in Pembroke, 38 Henry VIII.; (3) John Fellow, of Maudlin; (4) William Fellow, of Maudlin, prior of Bisham, Bishop of St. Asaph, Bishop of St. David's, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and died Bishop of Chichester, 1569. He had two sons; the youngest son was archdeacon of Salisbury. His five daughters were noted for having married five bishops—Anne, to Herbert, Bishop of

Hereford; Elizabeth, to William, Bishop of Winchester; Margaret, to William, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; Frances, to Matthew, son of Archbishop Parker, and afterwards to Toby Matthews, Archbishop of York; and Antonina, to Wickham, Bishop of Lincoln. The daughter of John and sister of Bishop Barlow was maid of honour to Mary, the wife of James IV. of Scotland, and was married, first, to Alexander, Lord Elphinstone; and, secondly, to Lord Drummond, and her son in each case carried on the title in those noble families. The Cadet line seems to

A Gable of Barlow Hall, Lancashire.

have turned with the times, and to have embraced the Reformed religion, giving four bishops to the Church, whilst the parent stock adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. Another internal evidence of affinity between the two lines is seen in the seal attached to the Bishop's letter to Dugdale, arg. a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchée, sa.; whilst his brother Roger's descendants in Pembroke bore the same, with an augmentation of two lions encounter arg. on a chev. engrailed. The main line, bearing the cross crosslet fitchée, sa., upon the breast of a double-headed

eagle displayed holding a tree ragulée proper, as is seen in the old glass in the dining-room, and put up by Sir Alexander Barlow to commemorate Margaret Barlow's marriage with Edward, third Earl of Derby."

A vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. G. W. Reynolds, and seconded by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., and carried by acclamation, thanking the courteous host for his kind reception and hospitality.

Friday, October 17th, 1884.

Meeting in the Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Manchester. The opening meeting of the winter session of 1884-5 was held. The President gave the opening address.

The Secretary read a paper contributed by Mr. Nathan Heywood on "The Kingdom and Coins of Burgred." Specimens of the coins were exhibited.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon read a paper on "Hugh of Manchester."

The Rev. J. N. Pocklington exhibited and described the two following pamphlets, by John Pocklington, D.D.:— "Sunday no Sabbath," a sermon on Acts xx. 7, 8, quarto. Lond. 1636. "Altare Christianum; or, The Dead Vicar's Plea," enlarged by the author, to give answer in sundry particulars to a Lincolnshire minister (John Williams), "His Holy Table," quarto. Lond. 1637.

Mr. George Esdaile exhibited and described some rubbings of brasses from St. Mary's, Redcliffe, Bristol; also the third part of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Kerr's *New Year's Gift*, Delaune's *Plea*.

Mr. R. Langton exhibited a drawing of Sir Alexander Barlow, who was buried in the Manchester Collegiate Church, 21 April, 1620.

Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman exhibited a deed poll, dated 12th Elizabeth, of John Byron of Colwick, Notts, Esquire,

afterwards Sir John Byron, Knight. The deed relates to property at Gorton, and mentions adjoining land belonging to the College of Manchester; long parchment inventory, dated in 1635, of the effects of John Oldfield of Rotherham, innkeeper, ancestor of an old Manchester worthy, Humphrey Oldfield; lengthy paper inventory, dated in 1642, of the effects of Isabel, the widow of the above-named John Oldfield.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres lent autograph letters from the following distinguished personages:—

Charles II. - - - -	dated May 17, Breda, 1650.
,, - - - -	,, Oct. 20, Cologne, 1654.
,, - - - -	,, March 29, Bruxelles, 1660.
James, Duke of York (afterwards James II.) - - - -	,, August 10, Ablen, 1657.
James, Duke of York (afterwards James II.) - - - -	,, January 11, Breda, 1659.
Queen Henrietta Maria - -	,, September 19, Paris, 1659.
,, ,, - -	,, October 11, Paris, 1659.
Anne, Duchess of York (mother of Queen Anne) - - -	,, January 12.
Mary, Princess of Orange (sister of Charles II.) - - -	,, 13 December, Hague.
Oliver Cromwell.	
James, Seventh Earl of Derby.	

The one from Oliver Cromwell was "To all officers and soldiers in my command," and was given to Roger Bradshaw, of Haigh, to secure his quiet passage from London to his residence in Lancashire.

Lord Derby's letter is as follows:—

"Sir,—I haue Receaued your Letter with Indignat: and with scorne. I returne you this answer, that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any such hopes that I should prove, like you, trecherous to my Sou'aigne; since you cannot bee vnsensible of the manifest candor of my former actings in His late ma'ties seruice, from w'ch principles of Loyalty I am noe whitt departed. I scorne yr: proferr, I disdaine yo'r fauour, I abhorre yo'r treasun and am soe farr from deliue'ing vpp this to your advantage that I shall keepe with the vtmost of my power to y'r

destruction; take this for yo'r: fynall answer and forbeare any farther solicita: for if you trouble me w'th any more messeges of this nature I will burne the paper and hange the messenger. This is the Immutable Resoluc'on, and shall be the vndoubted practice of him that accounts it his cheife glory to bee His Ma'ties Most Loyall and obedient subiect. "DERBY."

The endorsement of this letter reads:—"James Earle of Derby, his answer to some of the Rebellius parliam't, who had attempted his loyalty to the delivery of the Isle of Man before he was taken prisoner."

Mr. Goodyear exhibited a silver medal of the Church and King Club, Manchester; a Roman tessara; an Egyptian papyrus unopened; and an early Christian silver crucifix.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. S. Jackson, of Bolton, in reference to the discovery of the body of Sir Thomas Tyldesley in Leigh Church.

Messrs. David Reid and Richard H. Sutton were elected members.

Friday, November 7th, 1884.

Meeting in the Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Manchester; Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., in the chair.

Mr. W. Norbury contributed a paper on "Lindow Common, Wilmslow, as a peat bog; its age and people."

Mr. W. Thompson Watkin exhibited the photograph of an altar to *Fortuna Conservatrix*, lately found at the station of *Cilurnum*, on the Roman wall, bearing the inscription

D A E
FORT.CO
NSERVATR
ICI.VENENV
S.GER.L.M.

The expansion is *D(e)ae Fort(unae) Conservatrici Venenus Ger(manus) L(ibenter) M(erito)*, *i.e.*, "To the goddess Fortune, the Preserver, Venenus, a German (dedicates this) willingly to a deserving object." This altar possessed

a special interest, for the first dedication to *Fortuna Conservatrix* recorded to have been found in Britain was that discovered at Manchester in 1612, and which, after having been lost sight of for over a century, was rediscovered by Mr. Watkin in the Ashmolean Museum in May last. The only other dedication to this deity in Britain was found some years since at Netherby, in Cumberland, where it is still preserved. Mr. Watkin exhibited two photographs of a most massive arched subterranean building, found during the summer at the same station, the use of which has hitherto baffled inquiry. Mr. Watkin also exhibited a "first brass" coin of the Emperor Trajan, recently found at Hoole, near Chester, in a most beautiful state of preservation. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. (head of emperor to *r.*): *Rev.* S. P. QR. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. S. C. (within a wreath). Also two large diagrams of an extensive Roman colonnaded building found in Chester in May last, the owner of the site of which, Mr. Bullin, is now preparing to pull down an adjoining stable to still further trace the building, in order that a description of it may be embraced in Mr. Watkin's forthcoming *Roman Cheshire.*

Mr. T. C. Tallent-Bateman read a short paper on "Some Local Illustrations of Obsolete Fictions in the Land Laws." He also exhibited the autographs and crest seals of Sir Thomas Gerard (High Sheriff and M.P. for Lancashire, and a staunch adherent of Mary Queen of Scots, and twice on that account imprisoned in the Tower by Queen Elizabeth) and Sir Robert Worsley, Knight, of Mosley, whose son (Robert of "The Boothes") married a daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard.

The Chairman exhibited a deed, without date, relating to lands in Standish parish, once forming part of the manor of Manchester. The places referred to lie from four to six miles north and north-west of Wigan. By this deed Henry de Standish, chaplain, conveys to Henry de Neyctgale the elder all his lands and tenements in Worneton (*i.e.*,

Wrothinton or Worthington), Cophul, and Blaynisscow (Blainsclough), to be held of the lord of that Fee by the due and accustomed services "*libere, quiete, bene, et in pace,*" for the life of the said Henry, with remainder to John, Richard Henry, and William, the sons, and to the right heirs of the said Henry the elder. Baines says that towards the end of Edward I.'s reign Rd. de Linacre gave his lands in the town of Worthington and in the territory of Blanescho to Henry Nightegale to hold, on service of a barbed arrow, "*libere, quiete, integre, bene, et in pace.*" The grantee, Henry de Standish, was probably the rector of Standish in 1312. Henry Nichtgale was one of the progenitors of the Nightingales. The family were living at Lostock in 1360. The "chief lord of the Fee" was Robert or Thomas Grille, lord of the manor of Manchester. The approximate date of the deed was 1285, derived from the names of the five witnesses. Sir Adam de Banaster, of Charnock Richard, held property in Shevington, and his name occurs in the voucher-book of Whalley. Sir William de Bradeshaw was perhaps a member of the family of Bradshaw. Sir Henry de Lea, near Preston, was thrice Sheriff of Lancashire, and noticeably so in 1282, when the extent of the manor of Manchester was taken before him on the death of Robert Gresley. Lea was lord of the manors of Charnock Miles and Lea. In 1284 Edward I. granted him a weekly market at Charnock. William, the lord of Worneton—*i.e.*, William de Worthington—held that vill of the lord of Manchester for half a knight's fee, and did suit at the Manchester Court. His service is recorded in the extent of Manchester Manor of 1282, which also returns "Worthington Copphull" of the yearly value of 1,000. He is also named in the Testa de Nevill.

Mr. J. P. Earwaker exhibited and explained a series of deeds of great interest and importance. These included the licence in 1506 from Warden Stanley for the celebration of Divine service in the then newly-erected Jesus Chapel in the Collegiate Church of Manchester; a copy of an agree-

ment made between Richard Galley and George Holland in the Manchester Court Leet in 1566, and signed by the members of the jury and by the deputy steward and clerk of the Court; a lease granted by Warden Herle in 1572 of a tenement in Deansgate; a grant from Queen Elizabeth in 1582 of the wardship of Edmund Willott and his mother; the original will of Thomas Cogan, head master of Manchester Grammar School, and author of the once famous *Haven of Health.* The most important deed shown, however, was one lent by the Earl of Derby. The first was letters patent of King Edward VI., by which, in consideration of £268. 3s. 4d., he granted to Edward, Earl of Derby, the chantry of St. James in the Church of Manchester and twenty-four acres of land in Alport, as well as certain lands in Flintshire and in Hyton, and the site of the late College of Manchester. This was the document which conveyed to the Stanley family the land and buildings of the former residence of the parish clergy, and which was afterwards devoted to its present use as Chetham's Hospital and Library. The deed, which is engrossed on fine vellum and beautifully illuminated in gold and colours at the top, is a very fine specimen of legal writing. The Great Seal of Edward VI. which has been attached to this deed is now very much broken.

The following were elected members: Mrs. Koenig, Miss Koenig, and Messrs. P. Cowell, James Hall, C. Lynam, F.R.I.B.A., James Shaw, A. L. Tate, Alexander Taylor.

Tuesday, November 18th, 1884.

Meeting in the Old Town Hall, King Street, Manchester; the Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., in the chair.

Mr. J. E. Bailey exhibited some works written by the founders of topographical writing. He said there were a few works not adequately known to recent writers which were the precursors of the literature about to be described,

and which indeed were the incentives which created it. The first was the *Chronicles* of Hollinshed, 1577, who is supposed with reason to have been a native of Cophurst, Cheshire, and who has not failed to do honour to the prowess of Cheshire knights in the course of his story. The preface to that work was Harrison's famous description of England, which detailed the courses of the streams and rivers of the two counties in passages of considerable interest not yet embodied in our local literature. Harrison was quoted with commendation by Dr. Whitaker as an older and surer authority than some other writers. The first edition of the *Britannia* of Camden, the British Pausanias, and "the restorer of Britain to herself," published in octavo in 1586, and successively increased in size till it became a folio in 1607, contained well-nigh exhaustive descriptions of the counties, and opened up wide fields of antiquarian study. Nicholson said of this important work that it was the common sun whereat our modern writers had all lighted their little torches. Camden had been over-edited, and was often credited with what he never wrote. None of his editors had indicated the successive enlargements or additions to the various divisions, which were important in more than a bibliographical sense. Holland's translation was made under his own auspices. Saxton, who was a Yorkshireman and who surveyed Manchester parish for Dr. Dee, published his admirable county maps about 1588. In 1613 and 1622, Drayton, adopting the method of his predecessors Harrison and Camden in using the rivers as highways into the counties, as in old times they were, illustrated the delights which were to be derived from the topographical history of his country:

> His bounding theme o'er every mountain rode,
> And every river warbled where he flowed.

On the same lines Smith and Webb in the *Vale Royal* of King, well known by the reprint in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, described that county with great minuteness, illustrating it with maps, plans, and armorial bearings. The author of

The Worthies of England had done ample justice to the counties in three sections of that entertaining work; but those sections had never been separately edited, though they well deserve it. Fuller's example incited students to be minute and methodic in their various researches. Sir Peter Leycester was one of his best imitators. Finally, Randle Holmes in his wonderful *Armory*, 1688, advanced the claims of heraldry as an adjunct to history and art. These were some of the great books that had created other books, which continued to render attractive the study of topography. Of the recent writers few had attained to the general excellence of Dr. Whitaker, whose elegant and vigorous style, and his love for his county, have gained him numerous admirers:

> His piercing eye explored
> New manners and the pomp of elder days
> Whence culls the pensive bard her pictured stores.
> Nor rough nor barren are the winding ways
> Of hoar antiquity, but strown with flowers.

Mr. C. W. Sutton exhibited and described some of the principal books in the Free Reference Library bearing on the antiquities of Lancashire.

The Secretary exhibited some rude quartz implements presented to him by the Rev. W. Howchin, F.G.S., of Adelaide, picked up on the sites of the ancient camping grounds and burial places of the aborigines around Adelaide.

Mr. E. Hadfield exhibited a medal found by him a few years ago in the churchyard of Manchester Cathedral.

The Rev. Canon Woodhouse, M.A., and Messrs. W. Pitt Miller, Herbert Sherriff, and Robert Standen were elected members.

Friday, December 5th, 1884.

Meeting at the Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Manchester; Mr. W. E. A. Axon in the chair.

The following contributions were read:—"The Romans in Manchester," by Mr. George Esdaile; "The Lancashire

Heralds' Visitation," by Lieut.-Col. Fishwick; "Notes on the Antiquity of Smoking in England," by Mr. R. Langton.

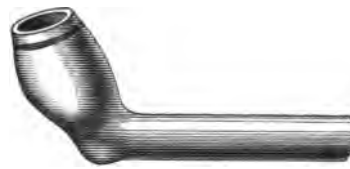
Mr. George Esdaile and Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited ancient clay pipes.

Mr. Nathan Heywood exhibited a series of ninety-four silver and eleven brass coins of Roman Emperors.

Mr. W. Wareing Faulder exhibited two hunting swords.

Mr. Farr exhibited Roman relics found by him in Castle Field, amongst which were an enamelled buckle, two glass beads, a fibula, fragments of Samian ware and other Roman pottery, one specimen of which bears the potter's name, TITIUS.

EXACT SIZE OF PIPE



EXACT SIZE OF PIPE

[The pipes shown in the above engravings were exhibited by Mr. Langton. They were found imbedded in the bricks (placed there when the bricks were made) of the old Block-house Fort, Gravesend, Kent. The Fort was built in 1539, and taken down in 1843, consequently these pipes must have been in use some fifty years before tobacco is generally believed to have been introduced into England.]

Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited portion of a Roman iron spear from Castle Field, the grindstone of a quern, and Roman pottery from Castle Field, and Roman coins of Honorius and Anastasius found at Higher Broughton.

Mr. Jas. Finney was elected a member.

Thursday, December 11th, 1884.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The winter conversazione of the Society was held in the Mayor's Parlour at the Manchester Town Hall, and was largely attended.

An interesting collection of antiquarian and literary objects, contributed by various members as follows, was exhibited :—

Mr. William E. A. Axon : A series of literary and bibliographical curiosities.

Mr. John Eglington Bailey: Autographs, local deeds, &c.

Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman : Autographs and impressions of rare seals.

Mr. Charles Collmann : Historical coats of arms, rare editions of Boccaccio, Johann Sibmacher's Wappenbuch, and other works.

Major Creeke (Burnley): Deeds relating to the manor of Ightenhill, 18 Edw. IV. to 16 Jas. I.

Mr. R. D. Darbishire : Japanese stone and bronze arrowheads and other implements, flint instruments from Honduras, rude stone implements from raised beaches at Larne, Ireland, and other primitive objects from Ireland.

Mr. George Esdaile : Engravings, old almanacs, and book rarities.

Mr. W. Wareing Faulder : A collection of arms and armour.

Mr. Nathan Heywood : A selection of Roman silver denarii.

Mr. D. F. Howorth (Ashton-under-Lyne): Napoleon and other French medals.

Dr. H. Colley March (Rochdale): Typical neolithic implements of Lancashire.

Mr. A. Reston (Stretford): Original drawings of old buildings at Stretford, Chorlton, &c.

Mr. J. C. Scholes (Bolton): Books.

Mr. G. C. Yates (Hon. Secretary): Stone implements

used by modern savages; one hundred photographs of antiquities in the Holy Land.

Mr. Leo Grindon: Specimens of mummy cloth, and specimens of cedar wood from the excavations of ancient Nineveh. He further showed the suggested substitute for cotton—the pods of the calotropis. As showing that the plant is not new, Mr. Grindon exhibited a drawing of it dated 1592.

The chair was taken by the President of the Association, Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, who was accompanied by Mr. E. A. Freeman, Regius Professor of History in the University of Oxford, who had consented to deliver an address.

The President said the Society was one of the most flourishing, although it was one of the youngest in the country; and they were particularly fortunate in getting Mr. Freeman there to favour them with the view which his historical mind took of their Antiquarian Society. They all knew that history and antiquarianism were intimately connected. They knew that really the principal duty of the antiquarian pure and simple was, if he might use such a phrase, to be a sort of jackal to the historical lion, which was to come along and devour what the jackal had pointed out, and was to put it into the form of works that would delight the world.

Mr. Freeman, who was received with applause, remarked that several times during the day he had been asked about his address that evening. For want of a better answer he had told inquirers that he should say whatever came into his head. When he entered the room he looked round about him to see if he could find anything which would serve him for a text; and he lighted, among a number of books of the last century which were lying about, on a curious volume, which he thought might supply him with the thing he wanted. The volume dealt with a very large subject, and treated it in a very small space. To some of them who had treated of important subjects in rather thick volumes, it might be a sort of punishment to see put

in a very small compass what seemed to be a sort of easy introduction to "general knowledge and liberal education." The book was for the use of the young ladies of Strangeways Hall, Manchester, in the year 1791. Human learning, it would seem, might be acquired in an easy way and put in a very small number of pages. He thought he saw a good deal of sound principle in the way in which the young ladies at Strangeways Hall, Manchester, were introduced in this easy way to general knowledge and liberal education. He found in the volume he handled, under the head "Elements of General Knowledge," that history came first, and that there followed chronology, geography, governments, earthquakes, tides, clouds, &c. They would see how very various the subjects dealt with were. To begin with his own immediate branch, he would remark that history seemed to be divided in the book after a very reasonable and, he might say, a very philosophical method. It was divided into universal, particular, sacred, and natural. With regard to universal history, he would only say that it was a very large subject indeed. It included "everything that had happened in the world." Universal history was too large an order lightly to be taken up even by the Bishop of Chester himself. Passing on to particular history, he saw that it referred to "a nation, a province, a family, or a person." There was also classed along with these natural history, which treats of animals, fossils, vegetables, &c. One particular branch of natural history was botany, the study of vegetables, &c. He had not read from the book just that they might laugh at it, but because he saw in it a good number of truths which were sometimes passed by, and of which truths he looked upon their President as the greatest living exponent. He wished to point out the connexion between historical study, and above all local historical study, and certain other branches of knowledge which seemed to him to have sometimes wandered out of their right places and got into company—he would not say bad company—but, at any rate, not quite such natural

company for them as that to which he should try to bring them back, and which the young ladies of Strangeways Hall were taught to place them in. They were taught to put particular history, sacred history, ecclesiastical history, and natural history—the history of animals, fossils, and vegetables—into one general company. He held they were right in this, and felt certain the meeting knew how thoroughly their President had carried out that union. That Society was called the Antiquarian Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Whom did they at once place at their head? They chose for that position the Professor of Geology, whom he (Mr. Freeman) first found in a hole in the Mendips, covered with dust, and grubbing among the bones of hyænas. In this way Mr. Dawkins was doing good work for his (Mr. Freeman's) studies, as well as those immediately his own. In his writings he had shown how thoroughly the two went together; how essential each was to the other; and how hard it was for one to get on without the other. To his very great delight Mr. Dawkins had traced the retreat of the lion from his old haunts in the caves of Mendip back by Nemea, by Thrace, by the notices of lions in Homer and other Greek writers. He had been enabled to trace the lion by a backward course from the days in which he occupied a large part of Europe to the present time, when he has been driven altogether out of Europe to other quarters of the globe. The man who had merely attended to natural history, and paid no attention to written records, would have been puzzled about the lion and unable to trace it as Mr. Dawkins had done. The mere naturalist could not have traced out his course, and the mere scholar could not have traced it either. Those who had merely read those old Greek records without having the particular knowledge of Mr. Dawkins in special subjects would have been constantly puzzled by the references to lions in the great poets. No kind of metaphor and comparison in Homer was so common as comparisons in which the lion was brought in. There was a crowd of legends about lions

in old writings. When he was on the plain of Nemea some years ago he looked with great pleasure to the hole in the rock—the fellow to some holes in the Mendips—where the mythical Nemean lion was placed. Hosts of commentators on Herodotus had been puzzled about the lions which were said to have come down and preyed on the camels of Xerxes. The cry was at once, "There are no lions in Greece or Thrace, and it must be purely imaginary." But if they looked at the matter as Mr. Dawkins had done, and compared the written records in the books with the unwritten records to be found in the caves themselves, the bones and other traces of animals, they got masses of most curious and instructive facts which neither of the two branches of knowledge by itself could possibly have reached. He claimed that natural history—the history of animals, fossils, and even vegetables—was essentially part of his own studies. In his youth he took a certain amount of interest in the subject, enough to enable him now to understand in a general way what Mr. Dawkins told him of any of his special discoveries when he did not clothe them in too long and too hard words for a plain man to take in. But by history they generally understood the history of man, and of man as they were most concerned in him in his highest development, European man, living a political life, and above all a life of free commonwealths. History, in the sense of universal and particular, dealt with man. But man lived in a house, man had predecessors. The history of the earth was the history of the house in which man came; the history of the animals, both extinct and living, was the history of man's predecessors in the house before he occupied it. He maintained that all these things went naturally together, and naturally led up to one thing. He had marked often how a man started on one subject and went on step by step to another. There was his late friend Adolf von Morlot, of Bern, who began as a geologist. From earth-lore he went on to the lore of the creatures found on the earth. From the beasts he crept

up to man, and through the early primitive works of man he was making his way to history in the wider sense, when he was unfortunately taken away from the world of knowledge. It seemed to him that a society like theirs, a local society, did well to, as far as possible, unite these different branches of knowledge, and he was sure they felt that, because they put at the head of their antiquarian body one of the most eminent men in the field of geology. As an antiquarian body in a district taking in two counties, they of course did not propose to take in that great and wide subject of universal history, but would come under the more lowly heading of particular history, with all the branches of which they had to do. The great object of local research seemed to him to put itself into its true relation to more general research. The old writers of local books seemed to have thought it their duty to air all the knowledge they had, constantly beginning with speculations about everything touching the whole history of Britain from the beginning to the end, so far as the end had been reached in their day. His hearers need hardly do that, but let them never forget that local researches were of very, very little profit unless they were brought to throw light on the general history of the country. There was hardly any kind of local research, down to the very smallest, which could not in some way throw light on the general history of the country. He found that wherever he went he was always thankful for local help, the man on the spot who had seen things for a longer time and more minutely than the passing traveller could see them always having a great deal to tell. Let them remember how on the one hand general history was to a great extent made up of local history. They did not know the history, say, of England, unless they knew pretty well the history of the several districts and towns of England. They would find that every district and town had something in its circumstances and history characteristic of itself, so that it would be possible in the case of the chief districts and cities of England to give a kind of defini-

tion of each, marking out those great facts in their history which distinguished them from all others. Take for instance two cities at almost the two ends of England, Carlisle and Exeter. Carlisle was a city which remained in ruins from the Danish invasion to the latter end of the eleventh century. It was then called into being by William Rufus, and from that day as long as there was any quarrel between England and Scotland it remained as a great border fortress against Scotland. There was thus a marked and characteristic history distinguishing Carlisle from every other spot in the kingdom. Such a history as that made a very important part of the history of England. In Exeter they had another city with a history peculiar to itself. As Carlisle was marked as a place which stood desolate for a considerable time, Exeter stood out among all the great cities of England as the one whose life had been most uninterrupted. It had gone on from the very earliest times to now, without any break. And so they might go on through nearly all the chief towns and districts of England, marking something or other in the history of each which distinguished it from any other. Assuredly in the two shires which formed the working ground of that Society there was a great deal that was very curious and very distinctive both in earlier and in later times. First of all, let them not be angry with him if he said that it seemed to him amazing that there was such a district as Lancashire at all. He knew nothing about such a district; it did not come into being till after his time. He knew Chester perfectly well, and Yorkshire, but he knew nothing about Lancashire except from report. There was no Lancashire in Domesday; it had crept in unawares at some time since the great survey. How that came about it was for their Society to point out in detail. He knew there was a county of Chester, which occupied a very marked position in Domesday, standing out as having a greater degree of separation and independence from the mass of the kingdom than any other part of England. They had the great earldom of

Chester, in which the earl had powers such as hardly any other subject in England had, holding almost the position of a king within his own earldom. Here was one great principality in this corner of England; another great principality, held not by a lay but by a spiritual lord, was the bishopric of Durham. What would have come of it if all the earls and bishops in England had had the same rights and powers within their own territories as the Earl of Chester and the Bishop of Durham? England would have broken up in the same way as Germany and France, and instead of a united kingdom there would have been a collection of principalities, perhaps altogether separate, perhaps united by some loose tie or another. But the policy of the Conqueror forbade the creation of anything like an independent power, except on those borders of the kingdom where the people had to strive against the Scotch and the Welsh, and so the Earls of Chester, Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Northumberland and the Bishop of Durham occupied a separate position, because they had to guard the frontiers of the kingdom against the other inhabitants of the island. In the rest of the kingdom where nothing of the kind was needed William took care to make himself immediate lord over every man, and he established no earls in the old sense except along these borders, and in Kent, and for a certain time in Norfolk, to guard against possible invasion from the continent and from Denmark. Of all these quasi-independent powers the earldom of Chester and the bishopric of Durham were the two which stood out most distinctly. Distinct traces of these powers came down to late times. The franchises of the bishopric of Durham were not wholly taken away until after 1830. For many centuries, down to Charles II.'s time, the counties of Chester and Durham and the cities of Chester and Durham did not send members to Parliament. This was because, when members were first summoned to Parliament for the kingdom these districts were not parts of the kingdom in the same full and complete sense as the

rest of the country. The Earl of Chester and the Bishop of Durham had their own baronage and something like a Parliament of their own. There they had at once in the Cheshire part of their district a very marked field for inquiry. They had a district which stood out by itself, which had a character and history of its own; and they were here invited to work out in detail everything which distinguished the county palatine of Chester from other parts of England. With regard to the district in which they now were they had in the Domesday a good deal that was curious, instructive, and puzzling. There was no such county as Lancaster in Domesday. It was Cheshire to the Ribble, and it was Yorkshire beyond. That was his (Mr. Freeman's) geography. But a certain part of Cheshire was marked out in a special way, that was the land between the Mersey and the Ribble, the land where they now were. That land was put as an appendage of Cheshire; it was simply the land between Mersey and Ribble. The whole land had been in the possession of one man, who was not called earl, though he must have had something like the position of an earl; that was Roger, a son of the great Earl Roger, known as Roger the Poitevin, for having married a Poitevin wife. But he had ceased to hold it at the time of Domesday. Every Cheshire man knew that the tenures of land in this country between the Mersey and Ribble were singular. They found persons spoken of as thanes, but they had nothing like the position of thanes in other parts of the country; some of them were rather in the position of churls. When they crossed the Ribble, then, in his geography they were in Yorkshire. He was perfectly aware that in days later than his the geographical division called Lancashire did come into being. He might ask for a little of their goodwill, because not long ago he spoke on behalf of one end of Lancashire. In one of his lectures at Oxford he had to speak of common geographical errors, and he mentioned three. One was that Mont Blanc was supposed to be in Switzerland, another was that the whole

of the west part of Somerset was supposed to be Devonshire, and the third was that the whole of the English lake country was supposed to be in Cumberland. As they knew, a large part of the lake country was not in Cumberland or Westmorland, but in Lancashire. From the districts he would turn to the chief towns, and he would point out one of the differences between France and England. In France the oldest towns, those which were the greatest in earlier times, had remained the chief towns. He set aside Paris and London as something special. What were the greatest towns of France at this moment? They were the oldest cities in the land—Marseilles, originally a Greek colony and dating from the sixth century before Christ, and Lyons, the great seat of Roman power in Gaul. They were the oldest, and they had through all changes remained the greatest. As a general rule, throughout France the chief towns still were the old capitals of the Gaulish tribes. He thought the only town in France which had risen from a very small place during a generation or two to be one of the principal towns was St. Etienne. Here in England the rule was exactly the contrary. The oldest and most famous cities in England were no longer the greatest. If they wanted a striking proof of this he need go no further than the clauses of the Redistribution Bill. It would have seemed a strange state of things a very few centuries back if it could have been foreseen that Liverpool would become nine times as great as Exeter. It almost took his breath away. His (Mr. Freeman's) Isca, Exanceaster, Exeter, was to be cut down to one member, and Liverpool was to have nine. He supposed it was all right. We arranged things according to facts, but somehow antiquaries did not like it. They might think that Exeter might have kept its two members, and that Liverpool might have got on with something short of nine. Their own Manchester, Liverpool, and a crowd of other places less than these had outstripped the City of the Legions. He was not sure indeed that Chester was to keep

any member at all. He had no reason to think that Chester had gone back. If there were green fields within the walls of Chester, a large district outside the walls was now covered with houses and streets. Only other places had got on faster. In the history of the newer places there was a great deal that was very instructive. There were very few places in England which had absolutely sprung out of the ground like so many towns had done in America. All these places had a history. He would take three of the greatest towns in England at the present moment. Their importance was modern, but they had existed from early times. He referred to Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. He would have them mark the difference between the Manchester in which they were meeting and Liverpool. The importance of both was modern, but the places were not modern, Manchester least of all. Liverpool, though it was of no very great account till within the last century or two, was still an ancient municipal and parliamentary borough, which sent members to Parliament—he was not quite sure whether actually from the beginning, but certainly for a very long time—and which had municipal charters of the time of King John. That was the kind of history every parliamentary and municipal borough had had, only circumstances of modern times had lifted Liverpool out of the class of ordinary corporate towns into being one of the greatest cities in the country. In Manchester they could go still further back. As they knew, there were in a part of that building pictures on the wall which told them of their very earliest history from the beginning. To be sure he had sometimes wondered at one of the pictures of a Roman officer—whether a military tribune or a centurion he could not say, but at any rate a Roman officer—who had managed to dispose of his arms and legs in a most remarkable way. Still, there the officer was, in some way or other reminding them of the fact that Manchester, as the "chester" part of the word implied, was very far from being a modern place, its history going back

to the Roman occupation of the island. If Mancunium for many ages was of much less note than Deva, still Mancunium had always lived on, and in later times it had outstripped Deva, and was now to be distinguished by the greater number of parliamentary members given to it by the new bill. Manchester in this way went back to an earlier time than Liverpool. In Liverpool they had an ordinary English corporate town which particular circumstances gave importance to. Manchester, though not a corporate town in the strictest sense, not in the same sense as Liverpool, till very modern times indeed, yet had an ecclesiastical importance which Liverpool had not. Both cities, as they knew, had become bishoprics in modern times, but Liverpool had had much more difficulty in disposing of its ecclesiastical arrangements than Manchester had had, because, though Manchester had only become a bishopric lately, yet there was here a collegiate foundation ready to receive the new prelate. At Liverpool there was nothing of the kind, only an ordinary parish church, of no special beauty, but about which Liverpool people seemed a little troubled. The cathedral church of Liverpool, he saw, was commonly known as a "pro-cathedral." There was more in that word than met the ear. The good people of Liverpool seemed to have thought that because their church was not big or handsome it could not be a cathedral church; as if the size or beauty of a building had anything to do with ecclesiastical rank, and as if the cathedral church there was not just as much a cathedral church as those of Durham and Lincoln, or the grandest in the land. The word "pro" was taken from a source which they would hardly think that the zealous Protestants of Liverpool would have looked to. It was given by the Roman Catholics to some of the churches of their own bishops—with great propriety from their own point of view—the idea being that they used the church as a cathedral only till they got possession of the old one. There was perfectly good sense in using the word in that sense, but there was no sense

at all in using the word "pro" to a church which was as much a cathedral as any other. He could not but think some of the good people of Liverpool did not exactly know where they had picked up the word which they were using. They had no such difficulty in Manchester, for, though Liverpool had the greater municipal importance, Manchester had the greater ecclesiastical importance. Both of them had now been raised to the rank among English towns which their importance and history entitled them to. The town of Birmingham had a third kind of history. It was a more modern place, they might say, than either Liverpool or Manchester. It had no special ecclesiastical or municipal part. It had a high and a low bailiff, the low bailiff of one year being the high bailiff of the next. It was one of those manorial corporations scattered over the country, and which were wholly different from corporations like that of Liverpool. Birmingham was simply an old English settlement not to be distinguished from other places. It grew into a market town, and from that it developed to its present importance. They would see that in these modern places, which were not specially important in their origin, there was no little history to be made out. They had the corporate town of Liverpool; they had Manchester with its Roman origin and medieval ecclesiastical importance; they had Birmingham, which was neither the one nor the other, distinguished in nothing from the ordinary market town till its great advance in the last two hundred years. He had not the slightest doubt that any local antiquaries who had looked through the early history of the other places which had grown to importance in later times would find them to have peculiarities and distinctions which might be worked out in the same way. Everywhere they went they could learn some lessons on the spot, which they could take hold of and apply either directly or by way of analogy to the study of the history of our own country, and then they could turn the history of our own country to be a part of the general history of

Europe and of the world. Why was it that after all the towns and cities of England, old and new, did not rival the greatest cities of some lands on the continent? He had asked long ago why the history of Exeter was smaller than the history of Nürnberg, and had given the answer, because the history of England was greater than the history of Germany. What was taken away from particular places was added to the general greatness and general history of the whole country. It was because the princes, counts, and bishops on the one hand and free cities on the other acquired so great an independence of the central power—in Germany lastingly, in France for a considerable time, and, again, even more than in either, in Italy, which above all other lands was the land of free cities; it was because these cities and principalities broke away from the general power and set up for themselves; it was because each city had a great history and magnificent buildings, surpassing anything in the world; while, on the other hand, these had been purchased by the separations and dissensions and quarrels and wars of every kind between the different parts of the country. In England, on the contrary, the separate parts had not had the same importance and the same independence, and for that reason even our ancient cities had not had so much to show as the cities of many lands on the Continent. Because of this we had had on the whole a happier history, the history of a united people. Whatever was taken away from particular places had been added to the general mass of the whole. A local antiquarian society like that he was addressing should work out these things from the point of view he had indicated; should work out the history of every district and spot, not merely the towns, but the smallest villages; should work out every local detail, remembering as they went along that all they were working at locally was part of the history of England, and that the history of England was only part again of a greater history—that of the whole of Europe. Mr. Freeman concluded by wishing success and prosperity to the Society,

and long life to the eminent scholar and man of science who was at its head.

The Rev. E. F. Letts proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Freeman for the address he had delivered to them. Dr. Leech seconded the resolution, which was supported by the President, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. J. E. Bailey, seconded by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, thanks were voted to the Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Alderman Harwood) for the use of the Parlour, and to the contributors of objects of interest; and the formal proceedings terminated.

Saturday, December 13th, 1884.

Meeting at Chetham's Hospital; the Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., in the chair.

The Rev. C. G. K. Gillespie read a paper on the "Oriental Books and MSS. in the Chetham Library," and said that he had made a complete list of all that there was in the collection to facilitate the study of the languages and literature of the East. He then proceeded to point out those relating to Chinese, Sanskrit, Persian, Amharic, Syriac, &c. In Persian he cited the MSS. of Hafiz and Ferdusi, and paid a warm tribute to the late Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Wilmslow, as the translator of both those authors. As to the study of the *Koran*, he said it could be fairly mastered within the walls of the Chetham Library. The greater part of Mr. Gillespie's address was devoted to an exposition of the materials in the library for Biblical criticism. The books relating to Hebrew numbered about two hundred and fifty, and formed a really good critical apparatus. Some of the more modern books might be wanting, but there were many of the older critics whose writings had never become obsolete. After referring to Maimonides, and explaining the method of compilation of the *Talmud*, Mr. Gillespie concluded by a detailed descrip-

tion of two large fine synagogue rolls of the Pentateuch. One of these contained three blotted lines of errors, and had, therefore, never been used in the synagogue, except by special dispensation. He believed that the scribe, who had done his work most conscientiously, having found out his mistakes, had purposely omitted to write the last word of Deuteronomy, so that the roll might not by mistake be used in public worship. The result of his examination of the library was that of gratification at the extent and value of the collection.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gillespie, said it was gratifying to find that the Chetham Orientalia had at last received attention. When the feoffees a century and a half ago were negotiating for the purchase of the Persian MSS. they were strongly dissuaded from buying by that extraordinary impostor and profoundly learned man, George Psalmanazer, but fortunately they neglected his advice. In connection with the Hafiz MSS. it was worthy of notice that this poet had been twice translated by Manchester men—once by John Howard Hindley, a Chetham librarian, and again by Mr. Samuel Robinson.

Mr. George Esdaile seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Alderman W. H. Bailey, in proposing a vote of thanks to the feoffees for allowing the meeting to be held, said that he had long been an advocate for lectures in connection with libraries, and this was an excellent illustration of their usefulness.

Mr. A. Nicholson seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The following were elected members:—Messrs. Max Robinow, J. H. Wylie, M.A., and T. Locke Worthington.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society have much pleasure in presenting the second Annual Report, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure for the last twelve months. They believe it will be very gratifying to the members to be assured that the progress and prosperity of the Society has been in all respects satisfactory.

The present number of members on the roll is—1 honorary, 28 life, and 221 ordinary members, making a total of 250.

We have lost by death Dr. R. Angus Smith, F.R.S., a vice-president, and Mr. Geo. W. Napier, a member of the Council.

Dr. Robert Angus Smith, although best known as a man of science, was warmly interested in antiquarian problems, especially those relating to the pre-historic times of his native land. In the early history of chemistry he was deeply read, and his "Century of Science in Manchester" is an important contribution to the local annals of that city.

Mr. George Webster Napier did not write much, but his contributions to *Notes and Queries* and *Local Gleanings* show him to have been well versed in the literary and ecclesiastical history of England. His fine library was remarkably complete in all that related to the religious development of the country from the Reformation to the Restoration.

Of the general meetings held during the summer at Lancaster and Nantwich, it is unnecessary to speak in detail, as it is intended that full accounts will be given in the annual volume. It is enough to say now that they were both highly successful. In addition to the above, summer meetings were held at Kenyon-

Peele Hall and Wharton Hall, Arderne Hall and St. Laurence' Church, Denton, Hall-i'th-Wood and Smithills Hall, and Barlow Hall. The pleasure and usefulness of these gatherings was largely due to the excellent arrangements made by the local committee at each place. It is hoped that permanent benefit will result to antiquarian research from these summer meetings.

The winter meetings, held in the Old Town Hall and the Memorial Hall, Manchester, have been well attended. The following syllabus will show the variety and interest of the matters brought forward for discussion.

1884.

Jan. 11.—The Flint Implements of East Lancashire examined and compared with those of Brittany—Dr. Colley March.

,, 11.—Exhibition of a Collection of Stone, Bronze, and Iron Implements found at Wegber—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

,, 11.—Short Communication on the Discovery of Bones of the Red Deer in Rostherne Mere—Lord Egerton of Tatton, F.S.A.

Feb. 1.—The Black-Letter Ballads in the Free Reference Library—Mr. Robert Langton.

,, 1.—The Plague in Lancashire and Cheshire—Mr. W. E. A. Axon.

,, 1.—The Plague in Manchester in 1605-6, illustrated by the constable's accounts and by the parish registers—Mr. Jno. Eglington Bailey, F.S.A.

Mar. 7.—The Coinage of Northumbria—Major Creeke.

,, 7.—Coins of Ancient Spain—Mr. R. D. Darbishire, F.S.A.

,, 7.—English Crown Pieces—Mr. Nathan Heywood.

,, 7.—Siege Pieces—Mr. W. S. Churchill.

,, 7.—Short Communication on John Holker, of Stretford—Mr. John Eglington Bailey, F.S.A.

,, 7.—Short Communication on a find of Roman 3rd Brass Coins at Ulnes Walton—Mr. W. Thompson Watkin.

,, 7.—Short Communication on the Explorations in the Deanery Fields, Chester—Mr. W. Thompson Watkin.

April 4.—The Warden Huntington Brass in the Manchester Cathedral—The Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A.

,, 4.—Notes on two interesting Obsolete (local) Securities, statute merchant and statute staple, both *temp.* Charles II.—Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman.

,, 4.—Further Notes on the recent find of Coins at Ulnes Walton—Mr. W. Thompson Watkin.

,, 4.—Tyndal, the Martyr—Dr. Clay.

,, 4.—Short Communication on Magic Crystals—Mr. Geo. C. Yates, F.S.A.

,, 4.—Short Communication on the Poverty Theory of the Isolation of the Early Neolithic People of Lancashire—Dr. Colley March.

Oct. 17.—Lancashire and Cheshire in Pre-historic Times—Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A.
,, 17.—The Kingdom and Coins of Burgred—Mr. Nathan Heywood.
,, 17.—Hugh of Manchester—Mr. Wm. E. A. Axon.
Nov. 7.—The Formation of Lindow Peat Moss, Wilmslow—Mr. W. Norbury.
,, 7.—Exhibition and Description of some Old Deeds relating to Manchester—Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.
,, 7.—Local Illustrations of some Obsolete Land Law Fictions—Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman.
Dec. 5.—The Romans in Manchester—Mr. Geo. Esdaile.
,, 7.—The Antiquity of Smoking in England—Mr. Robert Langton.
,, 7.—The Lancashire Heralds' Visitation—Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A.
,, 13.—Oriental Books and MSS. in the Chetham Library—Rev. Chas. G. K. Gillespie.

In addition to these regular evening meetings a conversazione was held on the 11th December at the Manchester Town Hall, which, by the courtesy of the Mayor, was placed at their disposal. Prof. E. A. Freeman attended and delivered a suggestive address on the aims and objects of antiquarian study. At each meeting, there have been exhibited many objects of antiquarian and literary interest, and on the evening of the conversazione the display was especially rich and varied. As far as possible these will be recorded in the annual volume.

Visits have been made to the Manchester Cathedral, the Chetham Library on two occasions, and the Free Reference Library, Manchester. At the Cathedral the members had the valuable assistance of the Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., and Mr. J. L. Crowther, the architect of the Cathedral, in explaining the many points of interest therein.

At the first visit to the Chetham Library, Mr. W. E. A. Axon described some of the most interesting books in the collection; at the second visit, the Rev. C. G. K. Gillespie read a paper on the valuable collection of Oriental Books and MSS., with special reference to those bearing on biblical criticism. At the visit to the Free Reference Library, Mr. C. W. Sutton presented to the members a hand-list of books relating to Lancashire.

The thanks of the members are due to the Feoffees of the Chetham Hospital, also to Lord Tollemache of Helmingham, the Rev. G. W. Norwood, F.G.S., Messrs. J. Hall, W. O. Roper, Wilbraham Tollemache, W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., and others.

The Council desire to call the attention of the members to the difficulties attendant upon the working of the rule respecting "Government." They consider it highly desirable that each retiring president should retain his seat on the Council, and become a vice-president, and they further recommend that the Council should prepare a house-list to be printed and circulated among the members at least fourteen days previous to the annual meeting, together with a list of nominations made by any of the members. Such nominations to be delivered to the Honorary Secretary not later than the 15th December in each year. They recommend that a special meeting of the members should be called for the consideration of these matters.

The Treasurer's statement shows that the balance in hand is £136. 11s. 11d.

The Council, in concluding their report, congratulate the members upon a year of substantial work. The Society has made greater progress than could reasonably have been expected in the short time since its formation. Its future success is assured by the number, energy, and enthusiasm of its members, and by the practically limitless fields of archæological research that await investigation in the Palatine Counties of Lancashire and Cheshire.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Dr. F. A. WHAITE, TREASURER. **Cr.**

1884.		£	s.	d.
Dec.	To Cash in hand	131	9	7
1885.	,, Subscriptions up to January 12th :—			
	35 at 21/0 ... ... £36 15 0			
	2 at 105/0 ... ... 10 10 0			
	142 at 10 6 ... ... 74 11 0			
	1 at 84/0 ... ... 4 4 0			
	4 at 31/6 ... ... 6 6 0			
		132	6	0
	,, Bank Interest up to 30th Dec., 1884 ...	2	5	2
		£266	0	9
1885.	To Balance	136	11	11
	,, Subscriptions due last year, yet remaining unpaid	10	10	0
	,, Two Life Members' Subscriptions yet unpaid	10	10	0
		£157	11	11

1884.		£	s.	d.
	By Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Postages, Clerical Assistance, and Sundries	17	14	2
	,, Expenses at Lancaster, Nantwich, and Bolton, and paid for Excavations at Lancaster	3	15	6
	,, Roberts—Printing and Stationery	10	6	0
	,, Excavations at Chester	5	0	0
	,, Hire of Rooms	7	3	8
	,, Blacklock & Co.—Annual Proceedings	83	7	6
	,, Seal	2	2	0
	,, Balance	136	11	11
		£266	0	9

Examined and found correct,

(Signed) G. H. ROWBOTHAM,
G. ESDAILE.

15TH JANUARY, 1885.

THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

RULES.

Preamble.—This Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate ancient Monuments and Records, and for the study of History, Architecture, Manners, Customs, Arts, and Traditions, and especially those relating to Lancashire and Cheshire.

Interpretation Clause.—In these Rules the masculine shall include the feminine gender.

Name.—This Society shall be called the "Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society."

Election of Members.—Candidates for admission to the Society must be proposed by one member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for at any ordinary meeting. One black ball in five to exclude. The Council shall have power of election during the time when the ordinary meetings of the Society are not being held. Each new member shall have his election notified to him by the Honorary Secretary, and shall at the same time be furnished with a copy of the Rules, and be required to remit to the Treasurer, within two months after such notification, his entrance fee and subscription; and if the same shall be thereafter unpaid for more than two months, his name may be struck off the list of members, unless he can justify the delay to the satisfaction of the Council. No new member shall participate in any of the advantages of the Society until he has paid his entrance fee and subscription. Each member shall be entitled to admission to all meetings of the Society and to introduce a visitor.

Each member shall receive, free of charge, the ordinary publications of the Society. The Council shall have power to remove any name from the list of members on due cause being shown to them. Members wishing to resign at the termination of the year can do so by informing the Honorary Secretary, in writing, of their intention on or before the 30th day of November in that year.

Honorary Members.—The Council shall have the power of recommending persons for election as Honorary Members.

Honorary Local Secretaries.—The Council shall have power to appoint any person Honorary Local Secretary, whether he be a member or not, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest.

Subscriptions.—An annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence shall be paid by each member. All such subscriptions shall be due in advance on the first day of January.

Entrance Fee.—Each person on election shall pay an entrance fee of ten shillings and sixpence in addition to his first year's subscription.

Life Membership.—A payment of five guineas shall constitute the composition for life membership. Such payments by life members shall be funded, suitably invested, and the interest only applied to the general purposes of the Society.

Government.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of the President of the Society, two Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and ten members elected out of the general body of the members. The Council shall retire annually, but the members of it shall be eligible for re-election. Any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, may be filled up by the Council. Four members of the Council to constitute a quorum. The Council shall meet at least four times yearly. A meeting may at any time be convened by the Honorary Secretary, by direction of the President, or on the requisition of four members of the Council. Two Auditors shall be appointed by the members at the ordinary meeting next preceding the final meeting of the Session.

Duties of Officers.—The duty of the President shall be to preside at the meetings of the Society, and to maintain order. His decision in all questions of precedence amongst speakers, and on all disputes which may arise during the meeting, to be absolute. In the absence of the President or Vice-Presidents, it shall be competent for the members present to elect a Chairman. The Treasurer shall take charge of all moneys belonging to the Society, pay all accounts passed by the Council, and submit his accounts and books, duly audited, to the annual meeting.

The duties of the Hon. Secretary shall be to attend all meetings of the Council and Society, enter in detail, as far as practicable, the proceedings at each meeting, to conduct the correspondence, preserve all letters received, and convene all meetings by circular, if requisite. He shall also prepare and present to the Council a report of the year's work, and after confirmation by the Council, shall read the same to the members at the annual meeting.

Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in January, at which the Report of the Council shall be submitted. The accounts of the Treasurer, having been previously audited, shall be presented; and the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected. In case of contest, the election shall be by ballot.

Ordinary Meetings.—Ordinary Meetings shall be held in Manchester at Six p.m. on the first Friday of each month from *October* to *April* for the reading of papers, the exhibition of objects of antiquity, and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.

General Meetings.—The Council may from time to time convene General Meetings at different places rendered interesting by their antiquities, architecture, or historic associations. The work of these meetings shall include papers, addresses, exhibitions, excavations, and any other practicable means shall be adopted for the elucidation of the history and antiquities of the locality visited.

Exploration and Excavation.—The Council may from time to time make grants of money towards the cost of excavating and exploring, and for the general objects of the Society.

Publications.—Original papers and ancient documents com-

municated to the Society, may be published in such manner as the Council shall from time to time determine.

Property.—The property of the Society shall be vested in the President, Treasurer, and Secretary for the time being.

Alteration of Rules.—These Rules shall not be altered except by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at the Annual or at a Special Meeting convened for that purpose. Fourteen days' notice of such intended alteration is to be given to every member of the Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The * denotes a Life Member.
The † denotes an Honorary Member.

Date of Election.	
March 21st, 1883.	Abram, W. A., F.R.H.S., Adelaide Terrace, Blackburn.
September 4th, 1883.	Adshead, G. H., Fern Villas, Pendleton.
March 21st, 1883.	Agnew, W., M.P., Summer Hill, Pendleton.
July 26th, 1884.	Ainsworth, R. H., J.P., Smithills Hall, Bolton-le-Moors.
September 4th, 1883.	Andrew, Frank, Chester Square, Ashton-under-Lyne.
September 4th, 1883.	Andrew, Samuel, St. John's Terrace, Hey Lees, Oldham.
March 21st, 1883.	Andrew, Walter J., Moss Side, Ashton-under-Lyne.
July 25th, 1885.	Andrew, Jas. Lawton, M.D., Mossley.
July 25th, 1885.	Andrew, Jas., The Avenue, Patricroft.
March 21st, 1883.	Anson, The Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Birch Rectory, Rusholme.
March 21st, 1883.	Armitage, Benjamin, M.P., Halton Bank, Pendleton.
March 21st, 1883.	Arnold, W. T., M.A., 226, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.
September 28th, 1883.	Ashby, Henry, M.D., M.R.C.S., 13, St. John's Street, Manchester.
April 15th, 1885.	*Ashworth, Edmund, J.P., Egerton Hall, Bolton-le-Moors.
April 14th, 1885.	Atkinson, The Rev. Canon, B.D., The Rectory, Longsight.
March 21st, 1883.	Axon, W. E. A., M.R.S.L., Murray Street, Higher Broughton.
March 21st, 1883.	Bailey, John Eglington, F.S.A., Egerton Villa, Stretford.
June 13th, 1885.	Bailey, Mrs. Jno. E., Egerton Villa, Stretford.
March 21st, 1883.	*Bailey, Alderman W. H., Summerfield, Eccles New Road, Eccles.
March 21st, 1883.	Baillie, Edmund J., F.L.S., Woodbine, Eaton Road, Chester.

June 9th, 1883.	Baker, Alderman Sir Thomas, Skerton House, Old Trafford.
September 4th, 1883.	Bannister, John, 44, Broadway, Salford.
January 11th, 1884.	Barlow, John Robert, Greenthorne, Edgworth, Bolton.
June 17th, 1884.	Barlow, Miss, Greenthorne, Edgworth, Bolton-le-Moors.
June 13th, 1885.	Barlow, Miss Annie E. F., Greenthorne, Bolton.
March 21st, 1883.	Barraclough, Thomas, 8, King Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Bateman, C. T. Tallent, Cromwell Road, Stretford.
April 14th, 1885.	Baugh, Joseph, Edendale, Whalley Range.
July 30th, 1885.	Bayley, Charles W., 5, Polygon, Eccles.
June 26th, 1883.	Baynton, Alfred, Gilda Brook Park, Eccles.
January 29th, 1885.	Berry, Charles F., 153, Moss Lane East, Moss Side.
December 7th, 1883.	Berry, James, 153, Moss Lane East, Moss Side.
September 4th, 1883.	Bowden, William, Patricroft.
September 4th, 1883.	Bradbury, John, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.
June 26th, 1883.	Bradsell, B. J., 12, Oswald Street, Hulme.
March 21st, 1883.	Bridgen, Thomas Edward, Oaklynne, Fallowfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Broadbent, Charles, The Hollies, Latchford.
May 7th, 1885.	*Brockholes, W. Fitzherbert, J.P., Claughton Hall, Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang.
September 28th, 1883.	Brocklehurst, Lieut.-Colonel, Henbury Park, Macclesfield.
September 28th, 1883.	Brooke, John, A.R.I.B.A., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Brooks, Wm. Cunliffe, M.P., F.S.A., Barlow Hall, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Burton, Alfred, 37, Cross Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Burton, William E., 21, Chesnut Street, Hightown.
March 21st, 1883.	Carington, H. H. Smith, Brookfield House, Whaley Bridge.
May 2nd, 1885.	Carr, Wm., The Hollies, Newton Heath.
March 21st, 1883.	Christie, Richard Copley, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester, Glenwood, Virginia Water, Staines.
March 21st, 1883.	Churchill, W. S., 24, Birch Lane, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Clay, Charles, M.D., 101, Piccadilly, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	Colley, A. H. Davis, A.R.I.B.A., 48, King Street, Manchester.
January 11th, 1884.	Collmann, Charles, Briarfield, Park Road, Eccles.
March 21st, 1883.	Copinger, W. A., The Priory, Greenheys.
November 7th, 1884.	Cowell, P., Free Library, Liverpool.
March 21st, 1883.	*Crawford and Balcarres, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., Haigh Hall, Wigan.
March 21st, 1883.	Creeke, Major A. B., Monkholme, Burnley.
March 21st, 1883.	Crofton, The Rev. Addison, M.A., The Parsonage, Reddish Green, Stockport.
March 21st, 1883.	Crofton, H. T., 86, Brazennose Street, Manchester.

March 21st, 1883. Croston, James, F.S.A., Upton Hall, Prestbury.
March 21st, 1883. Crowther, Joseph S., Endsleigh, Alderley Edge.

March 21st, 1883. Darbishire, R. D., F.S.A., 26, George Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883. Darbyshire, Alfred, F.R.I.B.A., Brazennose Street, Manchester.
September 28th, 1883. *Dauntesey, Robert, Agecroft Hall, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883. Dawkins, Prof. Wm. Boyd, F.R.S., F.S.A., Woodhurst, Fallowfield.
March 21st, 1883. Dawkins, Mrs., Woodhurst, Fallowfield.
November 2nd, 1883. Dearden, J. Griffith, Wytham-on-the-Hill, Bourne.
March 21st, 1883. *Derby, The Right Hon. the Earl of, D.C.L., F.R.S., Knowsley, Prescot.
March 21st, 1883. De Trafford, Sir Humphrey, Bart., Trafford Park, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883. *Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London.
May 4th, 1883. Doody, C. C., 7, Portland Street, Manchester.

March 21st, 1883. Earwaker, J. P., M.A., F.S.A., Pensarn, Abergele.
January 29th, 1885. Ecroyd, William, Spring Cottage, Burnley.
March 21st, 1883. Egerton, The Hon. Algernon, M.P., Worsley Old Hall, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883. *Egerton, The Right Hon. the Lord, F.S.A., Tatton Park, Knutsford.
March 21st, 1883. Entwisle, Thomas, Adswood House, Adswood, Stockport.
March 21st, 1883. Esdaile, George, Rivington View, Stretford.
March 21st, 1883. *Evans, John, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
March 21st, 1883. *Evans, Joseph, Hurst House, Prescot.

May 4th, 1883. Faithwaite, J. R., Manchester and Salford Bank Limited.
March 21st, 1883. ffarington, Miss, Worden, Preston.
March 21st, 1883. Faulder, W. Wareing, Ellerslie, Cheetham Hill.
June 13th, 1885. Fell, John, J.P., Mayor of Barrow, Dane Ghyll, Furness.
December 5th, 1884. Finney, James, Solicitor, Bolton.
March 21st, 1883. Fishwick, Lieut.-Col., F.S.A., The Height, Rochdale.
March 31st, 1885. *Foljambe, Cecil G. Saville, M.P., F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark.
May 4th, 1883. Fox, R. Dacre, M.R.C.S., 341, Oxford Road, Manchester.
February 6th, 1885. French, Gilbert J., Belmont Road, Sharples, Bolton.
June 13th, 1885. French, Mrs., Belmont Road, Sharples, Bolton.
June 13th, 1885. French, Miss K., Newport Square, Bolton.

May 4th, 1883.	Gadd, The Very Rev. Monsignor, Bishop's House, Salford.
March 21st, 1883.	Gill, Richard, "Examiner" Office, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Gillespie, The Rev. Charles G. K., 97, George Street, Cheetham Hill.
December 7th, 1883.	Goldschmidt, Philip, ex-Mayor of Manchester, Oldenburg House, Rusholme.
May 4th, 1883.	Goodyear, Charles, 39, Lincroft Street, Moss Side.
May 7th, 1885.	Gradwell, Rev. Mgr., Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang.
March 21st, 1883.	Grafton, F. W., M.P., Hope Hall, Manchester.
February 6th, 1885.	Grafton, Frank, Hope Hall, Manchester.
January 11th, 1884.	Grafton, Miss, Hope Hall, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Gratrix, Samuel, West Point, Whalley Range.
January 11th, 1884.	Gray, Henry, Cathedral Yard, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Greenwood, J. G., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, The Owens College, Manchester.
July 25th, 1885.	*Guest, Wm. H., 78, Cross Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Hadfield, E., Harroll Terrace, Swinton.
November 7th, 1884.	Hall, James, 79, Fountain Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Hall, Major, Marlborough Square, Salford.
March 21st, 1883.	Hardwick, Chas., 72, Talbot Street, Moss Side.
February 6th, 1885.	Harrison, William, 84, Shakspere Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	*Hartington, The Right Hon. the Marquis of, M.P., Devonshire House, London.
September 29th, 1884.	Hartley, William, 24, Devonshire Street, Higher Broughton.
March 21st, 1883.	Haworth, George Chester, Lyndhurst, Palatine Road, Didsbury.
March 21st, 1883.	Haworth, S. E., Worsley Road, Swinton.
December 7th, 1883.	Heape, Joseph R., 96, Tweedale Street, Rochdale.
June 13th, 1885.	Heape, Charles, Glebe House, Rochdale.
March 21st, 1883.	Hearle, The Rev. G. W., M.A., Newburgh, Wigan.
March 31st, 1885.	Heathcote, Wm. Hy., 61, Avenham Lane, Preston.
May 4th, 1883.	Heginbotham, Henry, J.P., Stockport.
May 4th, 1883.	Herford, Edward, West Bank, Macclesfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Heywood, Abel, junior, 56, Oldham Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Heywood, Nathan, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Heywood, Oliver, J.P., Claremont, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	Hewitson, Anthony, "Chronicle" Office, Preston.
May 21st, 1883.	Hirst, John, J.P., F.R.M.S., Lad Castle, Dobcross, Saddleworth.
June 17th, 1884.	Hodgson, Edwin, 10, Bower Terrace, Droylsden.
March 21st, 1883.	Holden, Thomas, Springfield, Bolton.
January 11th, 1884.	*Houldsworth, W. H., M.P., Norbury Booth Hall.
September 4th, 1883.	Howard, Edward Carrington, Poynton Birches, Stockport.

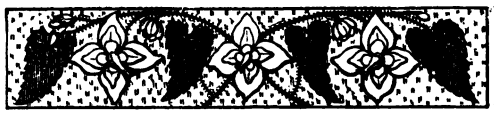
March 7th, 1884.	Howorth, Daniel F., F.S.A. Scot., Stamford Terrace, Ashton-under-Lyne.
March 21st, 1883.	Howorth, Henry H., F.S.A., Bentcliffe, Eccles.
March 21st, 1883.	Howson, The Very Rev. J. S., D.D., The Deanery, Chester.
March 21st, 1883.	Hughes, Charles, Cheetwood House, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Hulton, W. W. B., J.P., Hulton Park, Bolton.
March 21st, 1883.	Ingham, A., "Guardian" Office, Altrincham.
May 4th, 1883.	Jackson, S., 56, Arkwright Street, Bolton.
September 28th, 1883.	Johnson, J. H., F.G.S., 73, Albert Road, Southport.
May 2nd, 1885.	Johnson, Wm., 91, Hulton Street, Moss Side.
September 28th, 1883.	Jordan, Thomas L., M.R.C.S., 21, Crosby Road, Birkdale.
May 2nd, 1885.	Kay, James, Lark Hill, Timperley.
March 21st, 1883.	Kay, J. Taylor, South View, Platt Lane, Rusholme.
March 21st, 1883.	Kirk, Edward, 159, Church Street, Pendleton.
March 21st, 1883.	Kirkham, William Wright, 8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
November 7th, 1884.	Koenig, Mrs., Greenwalk, Bowdon.
November 7th, 1884.	Koenig, Miss, Greenwalk, Bowdon.
November 2nd, 1883.	Lacey, The Rev. E. C., M.A.
March 21st, 1883.	Langton, Robert, F.R.H.S., Albert Chambers, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	*Lathom, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 41, Portland Place, W.
March 21st, 1883.	*Lawton, Josh. F., Marle House, Miklehurst, Mossley.
July 18th, 1885.	*Lawton, Mrs., Stamford Villa, Altrincham.
March 21st, 1883.	Leech, Professor D. J., M.D., F.R.C.P., Elm House, Whalley Range.
March 21st, 1883.	Leech, Mrs., Elm House, Whalley Range.
December 7th, 1883.	Leech, Miss M. L., Reede House, Flixton.
May 4th, 1883.	Lees, William, Egerton Villa, Heywood,
March 21st, 1883.	Letts, The Rev. E. F., M.A., The Rectory, Newton Heath.
March 21st, 1883.	*Lister, Charles, J.P., Agden Hall, Lymm.
March 21st, 1883.	Lord, H., 42, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Lowe, John, F.R.I.B.A., 22, Mansfield Chambers, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	*Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., 15, Lombard Street, London.
November 7th, 1884.	Lynam, C., F.R.I.B.A., Stoke-upon-Trent.
August 15th, 1885.	*Makinson, W. G., Montrose Villa, Ashton-on-Ribble.
March 21st, 1883.	March, H. Colley, M.D., 2, West Street, Rochdale.
May 20th, 1885.	March, Mrs., 2, West Street, Rochdale.

March 21st, 1883.	Marshall, The Rev. Wm., B.A., 81, High Street, Victoria Park, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Martin, Wm. Young, M.R.C.S., The Limes, Walkden, Bolton.
November 18th, 1884.	Miller, William Pitt, Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands.
March 21st, 1883.	Milner, George, 59a, Mosley Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Moorhouse, Frederick, Kingston Mount, Didsbury.
March 21st, 1883.	Morris, Claude J., The Mount, Altrincham.
March 21st, 1883.	Napier, George W., Merchistoun, Alderley Edge.
March 21st, 1883.	Newton, Miss, Holly House, Flixton.
June 26th, 1883.	Newton, C. E., Roebuck Lane, Brooklands.
September 4th, 1883.	Nicholson, Albert, 62, Fountain Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Nicholson, J. Holme, M.A., Carill Drive, Fallowfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Norbury, William, Leigh.
July 26th, 1884.	Oakley, The Very Rev. J., D.D., Somerville, Pendleton, Manchester.
July 26th, 1884.	Oakley, Frank, Somerville, Pendleton, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	O'Conor, The Rev. W. A., B.A., Manchester.
May 20th, 1885.	Odgers, Rev. J. Edwin, M.A., Horton, Bowdon.
March 21st, 1883.	Oxley, H. M., 97, Bridge Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Oxley, Thomas, The Woodlands, Ellesmere Park, Eccles.
July 26th, 1884.	Paley, E. G., F.R.I.B.A., Lancaster.
December 7th, 1883.	Parkinson, Richard, Barr Hill, Pendleton.
March 21st, 1883.	Pearson, G., Southside, Wilmslow.
September 4th, 1883.	*Pearson, Thomas, Golborne Park, Newton-le-Willows.
May 4th, 1883.	Peel, Robert, Fulshaw Avenue, Wilmslow.
September 4th, 1883.	Pen-Davis, The Rev. W., B.A., St. Oswald's Grove, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Picton, Sir James A., J.P., F.S.A., Sandy Knowe, Wavertree, Liverpool.
September 4th, 1883.	Pilkington, Alfred, Oakwood, Eccles.
March 21st, 1883.	Pink, William D., Leigh.
March 21st, 1883.	Pocklington, The Rev. J. N., M.A., St. Michael's, Hulme.
July 25th, 1885.	Posnett, W. A., Ratcliffe Road, Bolton.
March 21st, 1883.	Prestwich, James C., Leigh.
April 14th, 1885.	Redhead, R. Milne, F.L.S., Holden Clough, Bolton-by-Bowland, Clitheroe.
October 17th, 1884.	Reid, David, Bowerbank, Bowdon.
March 21st, 1883.	Renaud, Frank, M.D., F.S.A., Hillside, Alderley Edge.
May 4th, 1883.	Reynolds, The Rev. G. W., M.A., St. Mark's Rectory, Cheetham Hill.
March 21st, 1883.	*Ridehalgh, Lieut.-Col., J.P., Fell Foot, Newby-Bridge.

December 7th, 1883.	Rigge, Geo. Wilson, Police Street, Manchester.
September 29th, 1884.	Rimmer, John H., M.A., L.L.M., Madeley, Newcastle, Staff.
December 22nd, 1884.	Robinow, Max, Fallowfield.
September 4th, 1883.	Robinson, John, 56, Church Street, Eccles.
May 2nd, 1885.	*Robinson, J. B., F.R.M.S., Devonshire House, Mossley.
July 26th, 1884.	Roper, W. O., Lancaster.
May 4th, 1883.	Rowbotham, G. H., Manchester and Salford Bank Limited.
April 22nd, 1884.	Rudd, John, Palatine Road, Didsbury.
March 21st, 1883.	Russell, The Rev. E. J., M.A., Todmorden.
March 21st, 1883.	*Rylands, Thomas G., F.S.A., Highfield, Thelwall, Warrington.
May 4th, 1883.	Sales, Henry H., 64, Greame Street, Whalley Range.
May 4th, 1883.	Sandbach, J. E., Stoodley Hall, Eastwood, Todmorden.
December 7th, 1883.	Scholes, James C., 46, Newport Street, Bolton.
March 21st, 1883.	Schou, Nicolai C., 40, South King Street, Manchester.
April 14th, 1885.	*Schwabe, Charles, Glenthorne, Whalley Range.
June 26th, 1883.	Scott, Fred, 100, King Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Selby, John B., Atherton Hall, Leigh.
December 7th, 1883.	Sharratt, Lieut.-Col., Fairfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Shaw, G., 72, Manchester Street, Oldham.
November 7th, 1884.	Shaw, James, 95, Brookshaw Terracé, Walmersley Road, Bury.
June 26th, 1883.	Sheil, Charles, Victoria Terrace, Bolton Road, Pendleton.
November 18th, 1884.	Sherriff, Herbert, Worsley Road, Swinton.
June 26th, 1883.	Shuttleworth, John, Manchester and Salford Bank Limited.
March 21st, 1883.	Sidebotham, Joseph, F.S.A., Earlesdene, Bowdon.
March 21st, 1883.	Smith, C. C., Birchfield, Swinton.
January 11th, 1884.	†Smith, Charles Roach, F.S.A., Temple Place, Strood, Kent.
March 7th, 1884.	Smith, David, J.P., 5, Cromford Court, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Smith, J. J., B.A., Heywood.
March 21st, 1883.	Smith, R. Angus, LL.D., F.R.S., York Place, Chorlton-upon-Medlock (deceased).
November 18th, 1884.	Standen, Robert, Industrial Schools, Swinton.
March 21st, 1883.	Standring, Alfred, Beech House, Knutsford.
March 21st, 1883.	Stanning, The Rev. J. H., M.A., Leigh Vicarage, Lancashire.
June 26th, 1883.	Steinthal, E. F. L., 81, Nelson Street, Manchester.
June 26th, 1883.	Stern, Miss, Winthrop, Ashton-on-Mersey.
June 26th, 1883.	Stewart, Mrs. Balfour, The Rowans, Parsonage Road, Withington.
July 26th, 1884.	*Storey, Herbert L., Lancaster.

March 21st, 1883.	Sutton, Charles W., Free Library, King Street, Manchester.
October 17th, 1884.	Sutton, Richd. H., 130, Portland Street, Manchester.
May 4th, 1883.	Swindells, John, 38, Faulkner Street, Manchester.
November 7th, 1884.	Tate, Alfred L., Groby Place, Altrincham.
November 7th, 1884.	Taylor, Alexander, Plumtrees, Bury.
March 21st, 1883.	Taylor, Joshua, 7, Richmond Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Taylor, Henry, Lavenham House, Nelson Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Taylor, Mrs., Lavenham House, Nelson Street, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	Thornton, J. S., Victoria Park School, Manchester.
March 12th, 1884.	Thorp, Ernest, Buxton Road House, Macclesfield.
May 4th, 1883.	Thorp, J. Walter H., Jordan Gate House, Macclesfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Tonge, The Rev. Canon, M.A., Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
March 21st, 1883.	Tonge, T., 5, Derby Street, Oxford Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Toole, The Very Rev. Canon, D.D., St. Wilfrid's, Manchester.
June 30th, 1885.	Trappes, Charles, Nydd Lodge, Higher Broughton.
March 21st, 1883.	Vaughan, The Right Rev. Herbert, D.D., Bishop of Salford, Bishop's House, Salford.
December 7th, 1883.	Waddington, Wm. Angelo, Carlton Road, Burnley.
June 13th, 1885.	Wadsworth, Christopher, Eccles.
March 21st, 1883.	Walter, William, M.A., M.D., 20, St. John Street, Manchester.
May 4th, 1883.	Ward, Prof., M.A., LL.D., The Owens College.
March 21st, 1883.	Ward, James, Leigh.
March 21st, 1883.	Watkin, W. Thompson, 242, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
May 4th, 1883.	Webb, Richard, 34, Grafton Street, Oxford Road, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Whaite, Frederick A., F.R.M.S., Bridge Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Wieler, Miss R. C., Woodhurst, Fallowfield.
November 2nd, 1883.	Wilkins, Prof., M.A., LL.D., The Owens College.
March 21st, 1883.	*Wilkinson, Thomas Read, The Polygon, Ardwick.
March 21st, 1883.	*Wilton, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Heaton Park, Manchester.
April 14th, 1885.	Wiper, Wm., Rock Terrace, Higher Broughton.
June 26th, 1883.	Wood, Joseph, Fallowfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Wood, R., Plumpton House, Heywood.
March 21st, 1883.	Wood, R. H., F.S.A., Penrhos House, Rugby.
June 30th, 1885.	Wood, Robert, Birch Mills, Heywood.
November 18th, 1884.	Woodhouse, The Rev. Canon, 65, Ardwick Green, Manchester.

March 21st, 1883.	Worsley, James Edwardson, F.S.A., Winwick Cottage, Winwick, Newton-le-Willows.
March 21st, 1883.	Worthington, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., 110, King Street, Manchester.
December 22nd, 1884.	Worthington, T. Locke, 12, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.
May 4th, 1883.	Wright, T. Frank, 18, Park Grove, Old Trafford.
December 22nd, 1884.	Wylie, J. H., M.A., Heybrook, Rochdale.
March 21st, 1883.	Yates, George C., F.S.A., Swinton, Manchester.



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